The New-York Times.

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ARMY OPERATIONS IN VIRGINIA.

The Army of the Potomac in Motion in a Snow Storm.

Our Forces in Possession of Warrenton.

Chester Gap Held by Stonewall Jackson's Command.

The Fight with Stuart's Cavalry on Wednesday.

A BRILLIANT AFFAIR.

Thirty-six Dead Left on the Field by the Rebels.

LATEST REPORTS FROM HEADQUARTERS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, WARRENTON, VA., Nov. 6—10 P. M.

All the particulars of the fight yesterday at Barber's become more known, the more brilliant the victory is found to have been.

The battle was fought by cavalry alone, and between the best disciplined troops either army can produce—the rebels under the command of Gen. STUART and the Nationals under the command of Gen PLEASANTON.

The final result shows that the rebels left thirty-six dead on the field, and their wounded must have been numerous.

Our loss was five killed and ten wounded.

Gen. PLEASANTON, to-day, reports that Stonewall JACKSON occupies Chester Gap with his command.

The town of Warrenton was occupied by our troops at 3 o'clock this afternoon, taking five prisoners belonging to the Third Virginia Cavalry, and two infantry soldiers, who stated that their regiments had gone up the Valley.

Gen. BAYARD had a slight skirmish to-day, on the Waterloo Road, killing one man, wounding two, and taking ten prisoners, without any loss on his part.

HEADQUARTERS, RAPPAHANNOCK, Friday, Nov. 7.

A heavy snow storm set in this morning about 9 o'clock, with every indication of continuing. The weather is cold.

There is nothing new about military matters, excepting that the army is in motion.

Gen. SUMNER and staff arrived last night.

Nothing but a construction train has yet arrived on the Manassas Gap Railroad, although one is hourly looked for.

REPORTS FROM THE EXTREME FRONT.

GAINESVILLE, Va., Friday, Nov. 7.

The Corps of Gen. EXTON, belonging to Gen. MCCLELLAN'S command, took possession of Warrenton yesterday.

The rebels evacuated the place without stopping to fight.

An investigation into the causes of the conflagration at Haymarket, has resulted in convicting two men of Gen. SUMNER'S command. A Court-martial has been ordered, which meets to-day to try the cases.

It is intensely cold to-night.

This morning a snow-storm commenced, the first of the season.

SPECIAL DESPATCH FROM HARPER'S FERRY

HARPER'S FERRY, Friday Nov. 7.

Some sutlers returned here, to-day, from the advance, and stated that guerrilla bands appeared in the neighborhood of Snickersville to-day, carrying off several wagons.

Gen. GRANT had a grand review of his troops yesterday on Bolivar Heights. The soldiers were all in splendid condition.

A heavy snow-storm has prevailed all day, and the weather is extremely cold.

There is nothing new from the Potomac army.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE ADVANCE.

LETTER FROM NEAR UPPERVILLE.

NEAR UPPERVILLE, Va., Monday Evening, Nov. 3, 1862.

Gen. PLEASANTON'S three-days' exciting chase after STUART'S Cavalry, has to-night "brought up" at Upperville, which you will observe to be in Fauquier County, immediately below the southern boundary of Loudon County, and on the turnpike running from Winchester to Alexandria through Ashby's Gap, from which locality Upperville is distant about three miles. Those dashing horsemen who, less than a month ago, shot meteor-like through Maryland and Pennsylvania, have, since Saturday, been running quite as rapidly southward, with our artillery thundering on their heels, and our cavalry cutting them up in flank and rear. Loudon County is now clear of rebels; our army is now rapidly closing up, and the present outlook is, that to-day will witness an important battle at Ashby's Gap!

Previous telegrams and letters have brought the history of the cavalry chase up to noon of Sunday, at which time the rebels occupied the village of Union. Shortly after that hour, our force charged into Union, driving the rebels before them. As on the previous day, our force consisted of PLEASANTON'S Cavalry Brigade, comprising the Sixth Regulars, the Third Illinois, the Eighth New-York, the Third Indiana, and PENNINGTON'S Battery; together with DUFFIE'S Brigade, under command of Lieut.-Col. R. W. HOFFMAN, comprising the Sixty-fifth Pennsylvania, the Seventh Indiana, the Seventy-sixth New-York and the Ninety-fifth New-York. Immediately after taking possession of the town, skirmishers were thrown out, and, engaging the enemy, drove them back half a mile. At this point our infantry was opened upon at about four hundred yards distant, by the rebel battery of four pieces, planted on a commanding eminence. DUFFIE'S Brigade charged upon it, driving the rebels on about a mile further South, when our guns were brought up and placed on the same eminence from which the rebels had fired upon us. In this position a brisk fire was kept up on both sides, continuing until sundown. Then PLEASANTON charged with his cavalry, driving STUART two miles further into Dixie, and capturing two pieces and a number of horses and mules. Night now closed on the combatants, we having driven them five miles before us that day, with a loss of three killed and nineteen wounded, the names of whom I have already transmitted by telegraph.

This morning, the third act of the drama began, with a clear, cloudless sky, and a sharp cool air—precisely the morning for a brisk chase. STUART had planted his men in an exceedingly advantageous position on the road leading from Union to Upperville, and precisely at the southern boundary of Loudon County. Early in the forenoon, PLEASANTON'S command was reinforced by AVERELL'S Cavalry Brigade, consisting of the Fifth Regulars, the Third and Fourth Pennsylvania, the First Massachusetts, and TIDBALL'S Battery. STUART had made his stand on the commanding eminence of the vicinity—his cavalry occupying a thick piece of woods on the hill, at the edge of which his artillery was planted. About noon, his battery opened upon our force, while getting into position. Sections, however, were soon planted, one on the right and the other on the left of the road, and thus placed, we got a very pretty cross fire upon them. For an hour and a half there was nothing for us to do but to watch this artillery practice, diversified by occasional cavalry dashes. The rebels were admirably placed, and as little progress seemed to be made in dislodging them, a new manoeuvre became necessary. Deploying his cavalry and infantry on the left of the road, a rapid entrance was made around and under cover of a piece of woods. This brought the force out on the side of the hill and woods occupied by the rebels and on their right flank. Up the brow of the hill dashed our cavalry and infantry in splendid style. Nearing the top, the rebel battery opened upon them with shell and canister. It was a critical moment. The volley, without doing us any particular damage, seemed to unnerve the men, and they fell back for about a hundred yards. STUART, mounted on his gray horse, (I could plainly observe his every motion through the glass,) here waved his hat; his men responded in a lusty cheer, and the three thousand redoubtable horsemen prepared to charge down the hill. Instantly, however, our troops reformed, and up the hill they again went, giving them round after round of musketry—our artillery cooperating. It was too much for STUART. He had no infantry; his guns had been withdrawn from their position, under cover of fire from a rebel battery, which opened about a mile to the south. There was but one thing for him to do, and he did it—illustrating his fine horsemanship by dashing off, with his followers after him, at the top of their speed—our cavalry meanwhile pursuing. Fifteen minutes did the whole business; and at half-past two we held their position.

Near by the woods in which the rebels were placed, stands the elegant mansion of Mr. J. FAUQUIER; and on arriving on the ground immediately after the cessation of firing, we found it occupied by the officers of The Ninety-fifth New-York Regiment. Here a sumptuous dinner had been prepared for STUART and his Staff, and was eaten with much satisfaction by a company equally hungry and far more loyal. Col. FAUQUIER, who died some months ago, in consequence of a wound received in the rebel service, was a noted Secessionist. A son of his is a member of STUART'S Cavalry, and is at present in the Shenandoah Valley, and a younger son, at present residing at home with his mother, has belonged to the rebel army, but was brought home wounded. The estate is a magnificent one of a thousand acres, and the house much the finest I have yet seen in any part of Virginia. It and all its appointments and appurtenances are indeed such as might well befit a first-class Old Virginia aristocratic family. In the course of the encounter, the rebel sharpshooters had taken shelter behind and inside of this house, and were becoming dangerous. In consequence it became necessary to dislodge them from their position, and a few shell were thrown into the house. On arriving we found how accurate the firing had been. One shell in particular passed through the front door and exploded in my lady's boudoir, breaking and smashing generally, and covering the elegant fripperies with the *debris* of the room. Mrs. FAUQUIER had but a few moments before been seated in this apartment, but had retreated to the cellar when the shelling began. Col. LEASURE, commanding the first division of the Ninth Army Corps, makes his headquarters here, and I write from one of the elegant apartments of the mansion, having returned hither after following PLEASANTON as far as Upperville, where he rests for the night.

Since last I wrote to you from the Signal Station, on the *Short Hills*, a new activity has been developed by the military leaders. The whole army has been set in motion, and after creeping forward for the past week at the snail pace of a couple of miles a day, it was on Sunday pushed rapidly forward on a fifteen mile march. Striking down from Hillsboro on Sunday morning, I reached Purcellville just as Gens. MCCLELLAN, BURNSIDE and WILCOX, with their respective staffs, arrived there. Here a consultation of Generals was held, which resulted in Gen. MCCLELLAN'S dashing out with a few aids toward Snicker's Gap, while BURNSIDE galloped off to the advance, led onward by the booming of PLEASANTON'S cannon. You are, of course already informed of the occupancy of Snicker's Gap, on Sunday, by COWEN'S command. The rebels were at the time moving through the Gap, in two strong columns, fully expecting to get into the valley unobstructed; and they were quite surprised when our shot poured into them. Finding themselves thus anticipated, they hastily evacuated the pass, and it is supposed that they have transferred themselves to Ashby's Gap, where they will probably make a stand.

LATER.—Midnight.—The field officer of the day, who has just come in to report to the Division Commander, Col. LEASURE, announces that STUART'S Cavalry have made good their escape through Ashby's Gap, where they are in strong force. Pursuit by PLEASANTON was, of course, out of the question.

The probability is that an attack will, in the morning, be made on Ashby's Gap, or if sufficient force is not by that time up to make the assault it will be made on Wednesday.

There are many signs that both sides are now manoeuvring to bring on a great battle in this vicinity. Should they retreat to the Manassas line, however, the likelihood is that both parties will go into Winter quarters. W. B.

AFFAIRS AT HARPER'S FERRY.

The Rapidity of Army Movements—The News of the New-York Elections, &c.

HARPER'S FERRY, Thursday, Nov. 6, 1862.

The unusual rapidity with which our army is now moving makes it more than likely that Harper's Ferry will soon have to be abandoned for some centre further South. Already sutlers are on the qui vive as to where they shall next locate their head digs, until the whole army of correspondents—or, rather, "Chiefs of Staff"—are pointing themselves about how soon they shall jump from the frying-pan of Harper's Ferry discomforts into the fire of those of Minnesota.

The New-York elections came upon us like a clap of thunder in a clear sky yesterday, and all has been gloom, consternation and dismal foreboodings ever since, nature itself being in unison with the inclosed that oppresses man's spirits. I am not given to superstition, but as I strolled out yesterday morning at early dawn, anxiously striving to imagine what sort of news would reach us from you in a few hours, I saw the whole Western horizon covered with crimson clouds, forming a blood red background to the majestic outline of the Maryland Heights, directly in front of me. The old Scotch proverb involuntarily came to mind:

"A reddy night is a shepherd's delight;
A reddy morn is a shepherd's forlorn."

There goes omen No. 1, thought I. Then again it immediately occurred to me that it was the 5th of November, the memorable historic day on which the whole British Parliament was once saved from an infernal plot to blow them all to atoms. Had we discovered and crushed the plot that was to blow our nation to perdition?

The Baltimore papers determined the question for us two or three hours afterwards, and revealed the fact to thousands of disappointed hearts that our "Guy Fawkes" had been more successful than the British one. Bitter, indeed, is the feeling created, and nowhere more intensely than among the soldiers. Listening to a group of them, I heard one man say: "What the h—ll are we going to fight for now, if Jeff. Davis is to have all he asks for?" "We shan't fight the *nigger* any more," chimed in a sympathising Hibernian. "D—e your *nigger*," angrily rejoined the first,—"you are the *nigger* they are after, and you'll find it out when you have lost your votes, and a lot of aristocratic scoundrels have put bridles on you." "Let 'em try it," indignantly exclaimed a crowd of soldiers,—"we'll know who to turn our arms against." "Too late" joined in the prophetic voice of an old man pealing,—"I tell you, boys, the blackest day will dawn on this great country that ever that faction put into power. Yesterday you were freemen, with ballots for your protection, but to-day all is changed. You have now but one choice before you: Either to succumb, step by step, to the lordly rule of Southern aristocracy, which says that the few must govern the many, or you will be driven to save yourselves by REVOLUTION." Terrible as the prophecy sounded, every man present felt, more or less, the truth of it.

Immediately after the news came a cold piercing wind set in, which added bodily discomfort to mental; and to-day a chilling, drenching rain came on, creating a state of discomfort and dejection that can only be thoroughly appreciated in a place like Harper's Ferry.

The enemy, although having plenty to do down the valley, still continues their impudent demonstrations under our very noses. They came within two miles of Bolivar Heights a day or two ago, and walked off with three of our pickets by daylight, just as spiders would with so many flies. Nobody, however, expects any demonstrations from them on a larger scale in this quarter; and if they did they wont find a trailor here this time. Gen. GRANT is in charge just now—a soldier and a loyalist—every inch of him. NEMO.

LETTER FROM GAINESVILLE.

Movements of Gen. Sigel's Corps—A Visit to Thoroughfare Gap—The Troops in Good Spirits.

GAINESVILLE, Tuesday, Nov. 4, 1862.

Gen. SIGEL'S corps is in its new position, and the General himself is expected to be here this morning. Whether we are to go on immediately or remain here and await the motions of MCCLELLAN I don't know; but the general opinion of all is that we shall move forward to Warrenton to-day or to-morrow.

I went to Thoroughfare Gap yesterday and returned to this place—it being headquarters. Major KNEE, of the Ninth New-York Cavalry, with about 200 men, drove in the enemy's pickets and drove what few rebels there were through the Gap. There were but few shots fired, no artillery, and "nobody hurt" at least on our side.

Gen. SCHENCK'S Division occupies the Gap, and the Sixty-first Ohio, Lieut.-Col. MCGRAGHEY, is on the other side near White Plains. The enemy's pickets are at White Plains.

Gen. STAHL'S Division, (Col. MCLEAN'S and Col. GILES'S Brigades,) are in this vicinity.

Gen. SICKLES' Division is said to be at Manassas Junction.

There is one regiment of SICKLES' Brigade at Centreville.

The troops are all in good spirits, and if a chance is afforded they will render a good account of themselves.

As we crossed the Bull Run battle-field, a man in the FIFTH New-York Cavalry picked up an old shell and threw it heavily upon the ground, when it exploded, injuring him seriously and probably fatally.

We expect to have the railroad opened to Alexandria to-day, and communication with Washington by telegraph to-day or to-morrow.

I got a secession woman yesterday whose cat had the rooster. I took dinner at her house; she declared that Confederate money was just as good as Uncle SAM'S, and was quite indignant because I did not think so too. After getting my dinner I handed her a Confederate bill to pay for it, when she peremptorily refused to take it; she wanted United States money. Notwithstanding their professed love for the Confederacy, I have yet to see the first rebel who would take Confederate money in payment for food.

There was heavy firing—cannon—nearly all day yesterday in the direction of Ashby's Gap—PLEASANTON'S command probably.

SICKLES' DIVISION.

They Move to the Front—Manassas in our Possession—Appearance of the Battle Fields, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MANASSAS PLAINS, Wednesday, Nov. 5, 1862.

On Saturday last, the division commanded by Gen. SICKLES broke camp near Alexandria, and took up the line of march for Fairfax Court-House, Centreville and Bull Run. The little town of Fairfax is just now filled with sutler shops and sambalypo saloons, kept by citizens of the Teutonic race, most of them accompanying regiments which "fight mit Sigel." The passage of the division—the fighting division of the army—through the town, drew the attention of its inhabitants as perhaps few divisions would do, and as it passed the dilapidated hotels it was observed by the approving smiles of some of the few families there boarding.

At Chantilly a halt was ordered for dinner. This was the last battle-field of the divisted—a battle-field made forever memorable by the death of the gallant and lamented KEARNY. There remains now but little to mark the field. A few broken muskets—some old and cast-off clothing—some broken trees, shot by cannon balls or pierced by Minie—are all that point out the battle-ground.

At Centreville another halt was ordered. The town has changed considerably since our last visit. Several of its principal houses have been destroyed by the rebels, and it would be scarcely recognizable but for that long chain of earthworks commanding the approaches in every direction. A novice will not appreciate how much military science has been used, with the aid of pick-axe and spade, to render this naturally strong position almost impregnable; but to those who have seen what the Peninsular earthworks did for the rebels, can hardly understand why they should have abandoned their formidable line without a desperate fight.

The plains of Manassas, now fully and completely in the possession of our troops, have so often echoed to the tread of armed hosts, and so often been described, that it would be but supererogation to describe them now. They are still the same wide dreary waste, dotted here and there by the rebel earthworks. Some of the houses of Manassas village were destroyed by the rebels in their last visit.

Little mounds here and there tell the last resting place of some soldier who either died in arms against his country, or else fell a martyr in the grand cause of freedom and union.

One year ago this place was in the complete possession of the rebels. Gen. BEAUREGARD had his headquarters in the same house as that now occupied by Gen. SICKLES as his headquarters. The tents of the rebel army were on the same sites as our tents are now. Every one feels that this is indeed historic ground.

Nearly every "rob" of ground, every house, every hillock, every little brook, has its history. Is it any wonder, then, that upon such a ground as this constant speculations are indulged in as to the probabilities of future battles, future skirmishes, future victories or defeats. It is not for me to write of the number or disposition of our forces, but it is not improbable that ere many days I may have to describe some passage-at-arms with our ever-vigilant foe.

CEDMA.

THE STORM.

The First Installment of Winter in this City.

THE STEAMSHIP SCOTIA DETAINED OUTSIDE.

John Frost, Esq., a lineal descendant of Hasta T. Winter, in the most daring defiance of public desire, flouted fiercely through our streets all day yesterday. What, in the name of all precedent, this ferocious incoming of wintry blasts indicates we know not. Suffice it to say, that argument on its propriety, suggestion as to its desirability, theorising as to its cause, are of no avail. It came and it conquered.

At 7 o'clock on Friday morning "weather and things" were in a most orderly and serene condition, and the day promised to be a pleasant one. At 10 minutes past 7 the wind whistled fiercely up and down the streets, heavy clouds dashed over the heavens, the sky became darkened, the waters looked like ink, and, like a fretful child, the humor of the day was changed. The snow came thick and fast. It blinded luckless clerks on the way to the store, astonished peaceful milkmen on their "dairy round," caused the ferry-boat pilots to swear great oaths, nipped the noses of the omnibus drivers, and sent the newsboys' market away below par.

Lazy risers, who had gone to bed the night before prophesying, from the exquisite coloring of the clear horizon, a perfect day, were astounded by the chilly atmosphere of the morning, amazed at the snowy whirlwind, and dumbfounded by the repeated applications of boys who wanted the job of cleaning off the snow.

The bay and rivers were powerfully agitated all day. The swell was heavy, and the rolling of the ferry-boats made passengers stretch apart their legs, turn pale and sigh for the omnibus or car. The wind had one kind feature: it blew toward the ocean rather than landward.

At noon the gale was at its height. The wind swept vigorously everything and body before it. Umbrellas were turned inside out momentarily; elderly ladies and elderly men were seen to walks briskly as they approached brisk corners; people of all sorts and conditions measured their additional length upon the icy pavement; overcoats, rubber-shoes, "U. S. C. boots," furs and tippets, made their appearance; everybody out of doors was cross, and everybody indoors was chilly; chimneys whistled wierd melodies and weathercocks spun unceasingly.

At 6 o'clock P. M., there was a momentary lull—just long enough for the factories, the workshops and stores to disgorge their hands, and then, whew! how the wind came up, how the clothes flew up, how the hats tripped far away from their owners, how sore noses became, how blue the air was with curses, and how blank, dreary and confoundedly unpleasant the entire metropolis became.

Ten o'clock saw no change, and at midnight the keen cutting of the frosty blast stiffened the limbs of many a wanderer, and chilled the life-blood of many a poor devil whose home is the street, his bedroom the ash-barrel, his pillow the cinder. So absolute a storm has not been known in years. It was north by northeast, and east by northnorth, and if it will only be kind enough to go away, and stay away, and never come back, it will gratify thousands of benumbed citizens, and possibly may be forgiven for its outrageous violation of propriety yesterday.

But it won't. This is the first installment of Winter. We must now prepare for cold days, deep snows, skating, sleigh-riding, and Winter quarters. The boys of the City are undoubtedly happy, and certain tradesmen very likely keep themselves warm and cheerful by the constant iteration of the adage about the "ill wind," but it is nevertheless a fact, that such a day as yesterday renders everybody miserable, and everything thoroughly unpleasant.

We learn from our Ship News reporter that the *Scotia*, which is outside, has NOT yet made her appearance at Quarantine, and that as the gale does not abate, there is no likelihood of her coming in before early this morning.

THE STORM ELSEWHERE

AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 7—Noon.

The first snow-storm of the season commenced here at 7 o'clock this morning. Up to this hour two inches of snow have fallen.

AT BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 7.

A very heavy snow storm commenced here at an early hour this morning. At this time (1 P. M.) the snow is still falling heavily.

The weather last night was very cold.

AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Friday, Nov. 7—1 P. M.

Snow commenced falling thickly here at 8 o'clock this morning, accompanied with a strong easterly wind. There is no abatement of the storm up to this hour.

BOSTON, Friday, Nov. 7—P. M.

The thick snow-storm and northeast gale continues this evening. A heavy sea is reported in the bay.

BOSTON, Friday, Nov. 7.

Three to four inches of snow fell to-day, and continues this evening, with indications of rain.

At Portland, it has been blustering all day, with the wind from the Northeast. A thick snow-storm commenced at 3 P. M., and still continues.

At Bangor, the snow-storm commenced at 6 P. M. The wind is blowing a gale at Holderness, N. H. It is cold, with the wind from the northeast. A heavy snow-storm set in at noon.

THE WEATHER AT BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Friday, Nov. 7.

There has been no storm here except a strong wind. The weather is very cold, with indications of snow.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE NORWEGIAN OFF FATHER POINT.

Boisterous Weather and Marine Disasters on the English Coast.

American Affairs as Viewed by the English Journalists.

Advance in the Rates of Insurance for American Ships.

No Further Changes in the French Cabinet.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

FATHER POINT, Friday, Nov. 7.

The steamship *Norwegian*, from Liverpool at 10½ A. M. of the 25th, via Londonderry 26th, has passed this point en route to Quebec.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 22d.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, from Quebec, arrived at Londonderry on the 23d.

Both vessels were supposed to be off Liverpool when the *Norwegian* sailed.

The weather continued very boisterous, and additional marine disasters continued to be reported.

The ship *Memphis*, from Limerick for New-York, put into Queenstown 24th, leaky.

The *Benares*, Sunderland for China, put into Lough Foyle, leaking.

The Liverpool ship *Ennerdale* was wrecked, and twenty-eight of the crew perished.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The *Times*, (City Article,) referring to the resolution contemplated by the Confederate Government, to collect a million bales of cotton and sell them in Europe, subject to all contingencies, asks the date at which they can be shipped: says it is not without importance. Should the resolution be passed, there are probably many speculators who might be tempted into such speculation, provided the margin of profit offered was very large. The writer suggests that perhaps the Confederates, by means of the *Oreto* and other vessels, hope to break up the blockade of Charleston, or other ports, during the Winter.

The *Daily News* thinks the Federal cause has never before looked so like success in its essential features. The South is almost at the last stage of exhaustion, while the North is nearly untouched in all its resources. All that European nations have to do is to wait. The event must soon be decided by other influences than these.

The *Times*, of course, takes directly the opposite view, and says:

"More important (than) news of battles is the fact that New-York money has at last begun really to feel the dangers which threaten the country, with not a single Confederate State conquered or likely to be; with not one cent yet levied by direct taxation at the North; with an immense host of raw recruits to be paid their bounty, armed, clothed and supported; with a gigantic mass of materials to provide for another invasion, the Federal Government finds its paper depreciated not far from a third in value. Although, probably, no invasion of Pennsylvania on a large scale is intended, a fresh raid across the Potomac impresses the Federals with a conviction that their enemy is as full of spirits as ever."

The article then expatiates on the interminable and indecisive nature of the battles in the West.

The Liverpool correspondent of the *Times*, Mr. SPENCE, again urges mediation or cooperation, on the ground that Europe cannot remain callous either to the sufferings there or the horrors impending elsewhere. He thinks the contest too likely to degenerate into a mutual butchery, and that England may then be driven to take up arms to end such an outrage on civilization.

The *Daily News* points to SUMNER'S speech at Boston, and its reception, as a refutation of the *Times'* arguments that the emancipation scheme would be repudiated. It denounces the scandalous charges which have been brought against the authors and abettors of the scheme.

Sir BENJAMIN BRODIE, the distinguished surgeon, died at his seat in Surrey on the 21st inst.

A Cabinet Council was to be held at London the day the steamer left Liverpool.

At a public meeting at Oldham, resolutions were offered, calling on the Government to recognize the independence of the Confederate States, as the only means of ending the civil war. An amendment was offered declaring that recognition was impolitic, and likely to result in a war with the North. After a warm debate and uproarious proceedings, the original motion was declared carried, although the meeting was about equally divided.

The destruction of American ships by the pirate *Alabama*, caused a general advance in the rates of insurance at Lloyds of 3 to 5 per cent. on all American ships. The advance demanded at Liverpool is even as high as 6 guineas per cent.

FRANCE.

It is stated that PERSIGNY and FOULD consented to remain in the Cabinet, the Emperor having assured them that there is nothing reactionary in his present policy respecting Italy, but that he declined to take any hurried step with regard to Rome.

The Council of State had resumed its sittings.

The Bourse was firmer. Rentes, on the 22d, advanced to 71f. 50c.

ITALY.

The alarming accounts of GARIBALDI'S health continued. It was even rumored in Paris that he was dead. A Turin telegram of the 22d, however, says he had been removed to Spezzia, and here the removal well. The state of his health is slightly improved, but the papers still express much apprehension.

The 23d being the anniversary of the union of the Southern Provinces to Italy, was celebrated by fêtes in all the principal towns. Various popular rejoicings took place. Perfect order was maintained.

THE LATEST NEWS VIA LONDONDERRY.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Oct. 24.

The political news to-day has no important feature.

The gale has moderated. The marine casualties are still most numerous.

Commercial News by the Norwegian.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Oct. 13, 1862.

COTTON—The sales of Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday amounted to 18,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closed firmer with an upward tendency, and a rise in favor of Mid. U. D.

The Manchester market is firmer with an advancing tendency.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market is firmer, except for Corn, which has a downward tendency. BARNASCONI, STURGIS & Co., WARNEMAN & Co., BOWLING, GRIMM & Co., and other authorities, report Flour firm, with an upward tendency; American quoted 25@26s. Wheat firmer, but rates unchanged; Red Western 6s. 6@6s. 8d; Red Southern 10s. 6@10s. 8d.; White Western, 10s. 8d. @11s.; White Southern 11s. @11s. 3d. Corn easier: Mixed, 29s. 3d. @29s. 6d.

PROVISIONS.—The same authorities report the Provisions market dull, but unchanged. Beef still. Pork heavy. Bacon still declining. Lard declined 6d. @1s. Tallow quiet, but steady.

PRODUCE.—Ashes dull, at 32s. Sugar steady. Coffee inactive. Rice steady. Rosin dull, at 4os. for Common. Spirits Turpentine nominal.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS firmer. SUGAR firm, quiet and steady. TALLOW inactive at 47s. 6d. RICE steady. LINSEED OIL quiet at 41s. 6d.

American Securities heavy, and all descriptions slightly lower: Erie, 39½@39¾; Illinois Central, 4@4½, discount.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Funds continued dull, but at the close on the 23d Consols showed an improving tendency. The demand for account is moderately active, and sales transactions are still reported at 1⅞, leading to the belief that the Bank rate will not be raised just yet.

The remittances of Specie to Bombay for Cotton continue to increase. The next steamer will take £750,000 sterling.

There was a heavy fall in American Securities. Under the reaction in New-York, reported by the *City of Baltimore*, all securities rebound.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Oct. 24.

COTTON.—The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of the week at 50,000 bales. Market irregular, and prices have advanced ⅛d. for Surats, while Americans is nominal, and Egyptians and Brazils are ⅛@⅛d. lower. Speculators took 10,500 bales, and exporters 7,000. The sales to-day (Friday) are estimated at 3,000 bales, the market closing irregular, but without change in quotations, which are as follows:

Fair Orleans	30d.	Middling Orleans	28½d.
Fair Mobile	30d.	Middling Mobile	28d.
Fair Uplands	27d.	Middling Uplands	26d.

The stock in port is estimated at 310,000 bales, of which 36,000 are American.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour firm. Wheat tending upward and prices slightly higher for all descriptions. Corn dull and tending downward.

Provisions dull and unchanged, except that lard is still declining.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 24.

CONSOLS for money 92¾@93⅛. ERIE SHARES 40¾; Illinois Centrals 40¾@41¾ discount.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £317,000.

TERRIBLE DISASTER.

Steamboat Explosion and Loss of Life.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Nov. 7.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, when ten miles above St. Genevieve, the steamer *J. H. Dickey* exploded one of her boilers, killing several and injuring others of her passengers and crew. The passengers were awakened by a violent shock, and, rushing from their rooms, found the boat had run against the Illinois bank, and lay fastened in the mud. In about fifteen minutes, while the passengers were still wandering about the cabin, and not yet recovered from the first alarm, another terrible shock shook the whole boat, and the forward cabin was instantly filled with scalding steam. Numbers labored it, and fell dying upon the floor. While the passengers, among whom were several ladies, rushed in a panic to the stern, other horrors were added to the calamity by the fire breaking out in the staterooms and through the floor above the boilers, communicated from the furnace. After long and earnest exertion the fire was conquered. All unite in bearing praise to Capt. MCCLELLAN for his bravery and judgment. The cause of the explosion remains uncertain, the engineer stating it to be from the shock on striking the bank, disarranging the boiler, while others maintain that the boiler was old and defective. The pilot states that the cause of the vessel going ashore was from a signal to back water being misunderstood as one to go ahead. Among the killed is Lieut. J. DEAN, Sixth United States Cavalry, of Philadelphia. HENRY WALLEN, clerk of the boat, was dangerously scalded, several persons are known to have been blown overboard, and others jumped into the river in the panic and were drowned. At 8 o'clock the next morning the steamer *Warner* came along and brought the *Dickey's* passengers and crew to this city.

Missouri Matters.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Nov. 7.

Gov. GAMBLE has appointed Thursday, the 27th inst., as Thanksgiving day.

The case of Judge LACKLAND, recently arrested for encouraging the rebellion, and opposition to the Government in its prosecution of the war, &c., has been referred to Major-General CURTIS. His decision in the matter is yet to transpire.

Death of Commodore Pendergrast.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 7.

Commodore PENDERGRAST, Commandant of the Philadelphia Navy-yard, died this morning of a paralytic attack. He was 63 years of age, and has been in the naval service of the country for over half a century.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Friday, Nov. 7.

The schooner *Eliza Leland*, from New-York for Portland, with coal, put into Holmes Hole on the 3d, leaking eighteen hundred strokes per hour.

Billiard Match Between Foley and Navenaugh.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Friday, Nov. 7.

The great billiard match between MICHAEL FOLEY, of Cleveland, and DUDLEY NAVENAUGH, of New-York, was won by the latter by 304 points.

The President's Proclamation of Emancipation.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

That Proclamation now stands before the people not as a law—not as an expression of judicial policy—nor as any part of the fulfillment of the duty of the Executive under the Constitution. It is simply *the mandate of a military chief*, issued at the very height of rebellion. It has no other sanction than the presence of the Federal armies, by whose aid alone it is to be executed. As a military act, it necessarily terminates with the rebellion which necessitated and justified it.

It announces a future military policy, dependent upon future developments of the rebellion, and even requires a future Executive act to make it operative at all. Should President LINCOLN fail to designate the boundaries of rebellion, his recent Proclamation could never go into effect.

As Executive of the law which he has sworn to uphold, President LINCOLN has called attention to new laws of Congress, and enjoined obedience to them. With the exception of his announcement that he will recommend certain measures to Congress, the second constitutes all the affirmative provisions of the Proclamation. We fail to see how the President could have done less, and we rejoice that he has not done more.

In the absence of all legislative authority in that source from whence that Proclamation emanated, it cannot affect in the least the future status of the executive jurisdiction of the several States over their domestic institutions, provided *those States be subservient to their Federal relations.*

There is but one way under Heaven whereby Slavery can be legally interfered with in the States, and that is by the voluntary acts of the people of those States. Of course, we mean outside the war power, and even that power terminates with the cessation of hostilities, and returning peace will bring with it the restoration of the Constitution and laws of every State which may have been in rebellion.

We fail, therefore, to discover any justification of our present war to the North. It is, in fact of necessity can be nothing but a military expedient toward crushing out the rebellion. As such, we deem it in every point of view equally as justifiable as any other military act that could be devised. As a principle, it would be unjustifiable in the extreme; as an expedient, it should receive the cooperation and approval of every loyal citizen.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE BENCH ON MONDAY.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

LAW REPORTS.

Notice of Prize Declared.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

CIRCUIT COURT—CHAMBERS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—SPECIAL TERM.

SUPREME

The New-York Herald.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 5, 1864.

NEW-YORK HERALD EXTRA.

Published at the Times Building, Longacre and Office hall
Herald in the Times Building, Longacre and Nassau sts.
The DAILY TIMES, Published every morning and evening
at $1 per annum, all strictly in advance. Subscribers
Copies Five Cents each.

TELEGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENCE.

ALBANY, Nov. 4, 1864.

Democratic Majority in the Assembly—Democratic Gain in the Senate—Democratic Majority in Albany City—Democratic Gain in Albany County—Democratic Gain in Troy—Democratic Gain in Rensselaer County—Democratic Gain in Columbia County—Democratic Gain in Greene County—Democratic Gain in Ulster County—Democratic Gain in Dutchess County—Democratic Gain in Orange County—Democratic Gain in Rockland County—Democratic Gain in Putnam County—Democratic Gain in Westchester County—Democratic Gain in Sullivan County—Democratic Gain in Delaware County—Democratic Gain in Schoharie County—Democratic Gain in Otsego County—Democratic Gain in Chenango County—Democratic Gain in Broome County—Democratic Gain in Tioga County—Democratic Gain in Tompkins County—Democratic Gain in Cortland County—Democratic Gain in Onondaga County—Democratic Gain in Oswego County—Democratic Gain in Jefferson County—Democratic Gain in Lewis County—Democratic Gain in St. Lawrence County—Democratic Gain in Franklin County—Democratic Gain in Clinton County—Democratic Gain in Essex County—Democratic Gain in Warren County—Democratic Gain in Washington County—Democratic Gain in Saratoga County—Democratic Gain in Schenectady County—Democratic Gain in Schoharie County—Democratic Gain in Montgomery County—Democratic Gain in Fulton County—Democratic Gain in Hamilton County—Democratic Gain in Herkimer County—Democratic Gain in Oneida County—Democratic Gain in Madison County—Democratic Gain in Cayuga County—Democratic Gain in Seneca County—Democratic Gain in Yates County—Democratic Gain in Ontario County—Democratic Gain in Monroe County—Democratic Gain in Wayne County—Democratic Gain in Niagara County—Democratic Gain in Orleans County—Democratic Gain in Genesee County—Democratic Gain in Wyoming County—Democratic Gain in Allegany County—Democratic Gain in Cattaraugus County—Democratic Gain in Chautauqua County—Democratic Gain in Erie

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

LATE AND INTERESTING WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Friday, Nov. 7.

CABINET MEETING.

The Cabinet meeting to-day was one of great importance, and prolonged till a late hour. There is no doubt that the policy of the Government in reference to the rebellion as regard to army organization and operations, and has derived vigor from the rebuke administered in the late elections.

GEN. MCCLELLAN.

Gen. Hooker to-day had an interview with the President and Secretary of War, and was able to talk about McClellan's with the use of a cane. Important changes are pending in the entire commandment.

THE SECRETARYSHIP OF THE INTERIOR.

There is no truth in the statement, made by one of your correspondents, that Secretary Seward has declined the proposition of nominating his successor to the Secretaryship of the Interior as a condition of his resignation. Should he finally conclude to leave the Cabinet, as it is now quite certain that he will do, no improper effort will be made to influence the President in filling the vacancy thus made, although it is quite natural the Secretary should be strongly in favor of the nomination of Thomas Ewing, his personal assistant, who is also believed to be urged by most of the heads of the Bureaus in the Department. Besides the candidates for this position already named, a strong pressure is being brought to bear upon the President in favor of Judge Wilkey and Cassius M. Clay, by the respective friends of these gentlemen.

IMPORTANT LEAKS DISCOVERED.

The vigilance of the Detective Military Police has uncovered a new clue to certain leaks through which information has flowed to the enemy, which is certain to lead to a most sensational development.

THE SNOW-STORM AND THE ARMY.

The extreme short-sterm which has ravaged throughout this whole vicinity is regarded as unfortunate at this particular juncture, and calculated to interfere somewhat with Gen. McClellan's operations. Advices from the front show the Army to be in good spirits, well clothed and shod, and eager to add the war by a short, but fierce struggle. Death in battle is not nearly so appalling contingency to the soldiers, as the prospect of a Winter of rain and mud and camping in the swamps of Virginia.

LATE PROCEEDINGS OF THE MILITARY COMMISSION.

Secretary Seward is unquestionably willing that the report of the Military Commission, with the evidence taken, should be made public, in obedience to the general wish of the country, but the President seems to hesitate, in view of the startling character of the disclosures thrown out.

A NEW MILITARY COMMISSION.

A new Military Commission is being made up, in place of that recently occupied in investigating the surrender of Harper's Ferry. It will proceed immediately to examine the circumstances connected with the last battle of Bull Run and those of Antietam and Perryville, and the first subject case approached will probably be that of Gen. Fitz-John Porter, on charges preferred against him.

CONVALESCENTS.

An additional force of convalescent soldiers were to-day despatched to their regiments in the army of the Potomac.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Friday, Nov. 7.

RECENT REPORTS.

The Agent of the Associated Press inquired at the State Department to-day, about the current statement of Mr. Seward's having been consulted by Mr. Buchanan in the closing period of his Administration; also, about the startling hostile announcements having been made by H. Maccaia to the Secretary of State, and about the "protracted, adjourned and anxious meetings of the Cabinet, involving serious military and Cabinet changes." The Secretary simply replied to the inquiry, that the alleged consultations between himself and Mr. Buchanan were long-hence; the reported proposition of M. Maccaia was apocryphal, and the alleged Cabinet meetings, fictitious.

THE GOVERNMENT POSTAGE-STAMPED ENVELOPES.

Postage-stamped envelopes were first introduced in this country in the year 1853, and although offered at a price far below that of the ordinary envelopes of the trade, they do not as yet seem justly appreciated by the public.

There has been but slight variation in the number of stamped envelopes issued annually. In 1854 it amounted to $26,130,000; in 1856 to $33,735,150; in 1858 to $30,734,575; in 1861 to $29,627,300,—the latter being less than fifteen per cent. of the issue of separate postage stamps, which increased from $5,000,000 in 1854 to $11,500,000 in 1861.

The greater cheapness of Government envelopes as compared with those of the trade, is generally overlooked, because the purchaser of the former is requested to pay the additional charge of postage.

One hundred stamped envelopes are sold for three dollars and eighteen cents, while the same number of plain ones of similar quality, may be procured for about *forty cents*; but to this sum must be added three dollars, the value of the postage stamps, which must be affixed to such envelopes before they can be mailed; thus making one hundred letters cost $3 40, or exactly as much more than if covered by Government envelopes.

Hence it appears that persons who make use of unstamped envelopes buy for their about one hundred and one cent more than if they employed stamped envelopes.

Again, it appears that persons who make use of unstamped envelopes buy for their about one hundred and one cent more than if they employed stamped envelopes.

The number of separate postage stamps issued during the year ending June 30, 1861, was, as above stated, upward of nine hundred millions.

Assuming that a like number of unstamped envelopes were used for letters, at *forty-six cents* per hundred, which is a very low estimate, the cost thereof would have been $782,000, whereas Government envelopes would have cost the consumer only $30,000.

Hence, a clear equal to the difference of these amounts, namely, $52,000, may be considered as actually lost to the public, which is owing in a great degree to the want of proper application of the advantages of the stamped envelope.

Objection is not unfrequently made to the Government envelope, on account of either its form, size or quality, or because of the danger of losing both the envelope and postage stamp thereon, should it be addressed or otherwise accidentally defaced. Such objection the Postmaster-General has determined, if possible, to remove, and, to this end, he proposes to arrange for embossing, under proper restrictions, the postage stamp on any envelopes that may be offered for that purpose by stationers, bankers, merchants or other business men. Such parties will then be enabled to procure stamped envelopes of form and quality adapted to their own tastes, which are now so varied that they cannot be anticipated by the Post-office Department.

It is also believed that stationers will be induced to provide themselves with varieties of stamped envelopes suited to the wants of their customers, making such envelopes equally with the ordinary unstamped article, a regular portion of stock in trade.

It is deemed expedient, however, as a precaution against fraud, that no one be permitted to enter into such trade without having first obtained from the Postmaster-General, or his chief clerk, for that purpose, and that all envelopes offered for sale by them have their own envelopes stamped, must be satisfactorily shown to bear genuine stamps, and not required to have their names printed on the envelopes. They will then, on payment of the postage, obtain a permit to have the work done by the Government contractor for stamped envelopes at New-York.

The Postmaster-General considers the use of the stamped envelopes more advantageous to the Department than that of separate stamps, in the advice of the former prevents them from being used a second time, while the latter may be so used if Postmasters neglect the duty of cancelling them. To the public also they afford advantages in addition to those arising from cheapness, because they are more convenient, saving the trouble and delay of attaching separate stamps, which are liable to be removed, causing letters to be detained for postage.

The objection to stamped envelopes that the postage is lost in case of misdirection, may be removed by allowing Postmasters, under certain rules prescribed by the Postmaster-General, to redirect damaged envelopes.

GEN. MARTINDALE RETURNED TO DUTY.

Brig.-Gen. Martindale has been formally restored to duty after a suspension of about one month, it being the opinion of the Court of Inquiry, which investigated the charge preferred by Maj.-Gen. Fitz-John Porter against him, that the misconduct is disproved, and that the interests of the service do not require the further investigation of the subject.

EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY.

Frequent cases of Executive clemency have recently become known. Among them is that of a private, which contained for the crimes of burglary, larceny and robbery is promulgated in general orders from the Headquarters of the Department of the Missouri. In consideration of the youth of the prisoner, of the fact that he has been a brave, though misguided, soldier in the defence of his country, and of his enfeebled condition, (the result of the confinement to which he has been subjected,) the President has remitted the remainder of his term of imprisonment on condition that the goods stolen, or their money value, be restored to the owner.

THE INDIANS.

The latest official intelligence shows an improved condition of affairs among the Indian tribes. An effort is being made to secure a permanent peace among the recently conquered Sioux of Minnesota. Without resorting to wholesale hanging, as letters from that State anticipate, and the action of Gen. Pope implies.

A CHANGE.

Col. Stanton, well known in connection with the Adjutant-General's Office, has left Washington to join Major-Gen. Rosecrans, as his Chief of Staff.

CHEVALIER HULSEMANN.

Chevalier Hulsemann, the Austrian Minister, intends taking up his residence in the City of New-York, where, for the past year, he has resided most of the time.

BAKER'S WAGON WANTED.

A few young men, who have experienced three years' sea service, either as officers or before the mast, are wanted in the navy as Master's Mates.

REVENUE DECISION.

Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Asa, Evans, has just addressed the following to a gentleman in the City of New-York:

Sir: Your letter of Nov. 4, inclosing a sample of diary manufactured by yourself, has been received. The Commissioners have decided that blank books are a manufacture and as such liable to a tax of 3 per cent. ad valorem. The seventy-fifth section of the law exempts printed books, magazines, pamphlets, newspapers, reviews and all other similar printed publications. Clearly, diaries, such as you submit, are not embraced in the latter classes. On the contrary, they are in every sense a blank book; as much so as a note, cash or other mercantile blank book with printed headings.

DISSENSIONS AMONG THE REBELS.

The following extracts are taken from a letter written by a well-known New-York officer, serving in the Department of the South, to a member of Gen. Halleck's Staff:

Carrollton, near New-Orleans, Oct. 19, 1862.

My Dear Major: * * * I am thoroughly convinced that there are dissensions among the rebels, particularly in this quarter of the country, which might be fomented with advantage to ourselves. Since I got here, I have been called upon by some friends whom I knew in former days, and have formed some new acquaintances among those who do not profess to be loyal. Many, however, were Union people as long as they could be, and only adhered to the rebel cause when there seemed no possibility of a restoration of the Union. Those having once given their allegiance to the new authority, declare they will not perjure themselves; and that class comprises nearly all who have not been forced by Butler's terrible, but successful, rigour to renew their oath to the Government. But Butler has completely subjugated New-Orleans. If ever there was a conquered city, this is one. One of his bitterest enemies admitted to me that "he has forced us, whether we will or no, into the Union." He has obtained a standing-point—a base of operations—political as well as military. The people have submitted, and are abused by the rest of the State for submitting. They say that the Richmond Government first took away all the Louisiana troops, and then sent them soldiers who felt no interest in Louisiana, under such guns as Beauregard and Lovell, (the former they despise as a political General—the latter they call a poltroon,) who have managed to lose the greatest city of the South. The hatred for Jeff. Davis, Slidell, Benjamin, Gov. Moore, Lovell and Beauregard, which I have heard expressed, is intense. The principal source from which I have obtained this information is Nelvie Soule, son of Pierre Soule, and who fought the duel with the Duc d'Alba, who makes no pretension of being loyal, though he is entirely submissive to the rigime in New-Orleans, and has done nothing since the capture of the city to prove offensive. He has not taken the oath, and declares to me that he has no hope of a restoration of the Union; thinks the South desperate, firm, and on this point a unity. So I am making no overtures; I am only giving you the result of my observations. The Soules were, as you know, at the head of the creole population here, and therefore immensely powerful. They represent, too, the disaffected feeling of all the New-Orleanais at being deserted by Lovell, cheated and robbed by Gov. Moore, and have their own animosities against the Richmond junto. Beauregard and old Soule were intimate friends; both, until very recently, under the ban of Jeff. Davis. Soule is still, and Beauregard was unwillingly called upon. Soule (the father) is now willing to leave the country, under a pledge not to return, nor to interfere in politics till the end of the war; willing to acquiesce thus in the situation; but his son says he. Pierre Soule, could not come back to New-Orleans as a friend to the United States. Still this acquiescence is a step; this submission by so prominent a Southerner, it seems to me, would have significance at home and abroad. It would have influence with this creole population; and, despite the protestations of desperados, it seems to me that such an act might attach to us one of the factions of the rebels. Of course, their enemies would accuse them of treachery; and the rancor would become increased, till accusations might produce what otherwise would never have existed.

I have heard that Slidell was very well content to live abroad, having invested most of his means in foreign funds. Mason and Benjamin are accused of the same thing. Mocan, it is said, made a fortune out of the necessities of the State, and they tell me his life would not be safe should he return to New-Orleans. Beauregard carried a challenge from P. Soule to Benjamin a little more than a year ago, which Benjamin declined, whereupon Beauregard posted him. Lovell, you know, is called a traitor for his abandonment of New-Orleans, and Moore a coward. If the leaders feel thus, and the people are cowed as they are, or regretful, as I know many who seem most stubborn are at heart—if these dissensions do exist, is it impossible to avail ourselves of them? to do something which shall make one side regard us more favorably than the other? The very fact that so many (however unwillingly) have taken the oath, exasperates the rest of the Southern country, and will doubtless subject those who have returned. There's my argument or dissent. Surely by skilful treatment, that phase of affairs could be so managed as to produce good results, perhaps even great ones.

"To-day, the emancipation proclamation is a stumper upon any such prospect; yet, though the proclamation seems to unite the South more firmly than ever, by taking away all motive for them to submit, the reality is but seeming. I am told that already there is a feeling in favor of general emancipation, (a bid for intervention,) since the destruction of Slavery is assured, but this meets with violent opposition—so there's another apple of discord. And more important still, every intelligent Southerner I see with whom I have talked, expresses great apprehensions of slave insurrections against all whites, and more than one has said, "It may come to this; we may all have to unite against the blacks"—a consummation that I have never thought impossible, if emancipation were actually and widely attempted.

I think I have hinted at the heads of my ideas, and given you the grounds on which I base them. Of course this has nothing to do with Gen. Butler's course, unless to against the prodigious administrative skill he has displayed—perhaps I should say power (what that is). I don't believe any other man in the country would have brought about the result he has accomplished here. One hundred thousand people are held in subjection; when he arrived many were armed—all were openly hostile; now none are armed, most have submitted, and he has recruited 2,000 men from the population, while of those who surrendered at the capture of the city, only a few hundred were willing to avail themselves of the opportunity for vengeance.

I have never talked up this matter with Mr. Nor all fully with any one. I don't suggest means nor a course; I only present the result of my observations, which have been, at any rate, carefully and anxiously considered. At some time and in some place, the attempt must be made to obtain a political footing again at the South. Isn't it worth while taking whether or not an opportunity can well be obtained elsewhere? Isn't this place the future where the lever can be applied? And isn't faction always the most powerful lever to accomplish the overthrow of governments—rebel or regular? God knows we ought to appreciate its power. Can't we turn the very instrument that has so injured us against the enemy? Pardon my prolixity. ***

PLYMOUTH CHURCH PRAYER MEETINGS.—The third article in the series on Plymouth Church is published in to-day's *Courier*. The advertisement specifies its subject to be the Prayer Meetings of Plymouth Church, as conducted by the Pastor, the Deacons and the Young Men. The article is written from the standpoint of an outside observer, and presents the subject as it seemed to him, though doubtless not as it would appear to a participator in the spirit of the meeting.

Woolen Undershirts and Drawers.
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
and
A great variety of Hosiery and Gloves.
A. RANKIN & CO.,
No. 96 Bowery,
And No. 185 5th-av.,
Corner 22d-st.

When you feel a Cough or Bronchial Affection creeping on the lungs, take
AYER'S
CHERRY PECTORAL,
and cure it before it becomes incurable.

Very Desirable.—CANTRELL is selling all descriptions of the best made boots and shoes. His Winter Balmoral for the ladies is specially worthy of attention, on the score of cheapness and excellence; exceedingly neat in appearance and very durable. CANTRELL'S, No. 113 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, curling, cleaning, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all druggists.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call and inspect stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Dr. Seth's Catarrh Snuff.—When not to be had of your druggist a box will be sent paid by mail for 25 cents, or four boxes for $1. DR. SETH'S, No. 214 Greenwich-st., New-York.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—By FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only bonuses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

MARRIED.

BOLTON—WHITLOCK.—On Thursday, Nov. 6, in the 8th-av. Presbyterian Church, by Rev. N. L. Rice, D. D., Mr. Clifton Bolton, of Philadelphia, to Miss Jennie, daughter of the late John W. Whitlock, of this City.

EVERETT—SHARP.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 5, Thomas Everett to Carrie A., youngest daughter of the late D. C. Lansing, Esq.

GOTT—SHARP.—On Thursday, Nov. 6, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Samuel Baker, D. D., Lieut.-Col. B. Platt Gott to Miss Julia D. Sharp, daughter of William Sharp, Esq., all of Brooklyn, L. I.

MOSTON—EDWARDS.—On Monday, Nov. 3, by Rev. Dr. Trus, Robert Moston to Ellen, only daughter of Robert Edwards, Esq.

NOE—SCHUYLERBURGH.—In Newark, N. J., on Thursday, Nov. 6, by Rev. Dr. Neuill Charlton, Noe, of Bergen Point, N. J., to Sarah J., daughter of John Schuylerburgh.

POLHEMUS—ALLEN.—On Thursday, Nov. 6, at Tabernacle Church, by Rev. Edward Lathrop, Abram Polhemus, Jr., of the firm of Allyn & Polhemus, to Edith C., only daughter of Benjamin Allen, Esq.

PALMER—GILLIS.—On Wednesday, Nov. 5, at Trinity Chapel, New-York, by Rev. James Thompson, of St. Matthew's Church, Brooklyn, Abson B. Palmer to Victoria M., daughter of Montgomery F. Gillis, Esq., of this City.

SMITH—AVILA.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 6, by Rev. Wm. Alvin Rardick, J. M. Smith to Mary M. Avila, only daughter of John Avila, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

BACON.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Nov. 6, Sarah Augusta, adopted daughter of Frederick E. and Asd Lydia Bacon, aged 17 years, 7 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 41 West 46th-st., on Saturday, the 8th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

BERRIAN.—On Friday evening, Nov. 7, Rev. Dr. Berrian, Rector of Trinity Church, New-York, in the 76th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral in the evening papers.

BIRDSALL.—At his residence in the town of Newburgh, Orange County, N. Y., on Second-day, 11th month, 3d, 1862, Daniel F. Birdsall, in the 69th year of his age.

His remains were interred in the Friends' burial ground, at The Valley, near Newburgh.

BURNHAM.—At White Plains, on Friday, Nov. 7, Edward H., infant son of Robert and Elisa Jane Cochran, aged 1 month and 4 days.

DELMONICO.—On Thursday morning, Nov. 6, Lion Lorenzo Delmonico, son of Constant and Louise Delmonico, aged 3 years.

Given in Yonkers, N. Y., on Wednesday, Nov. 5, James Given, aged 81 years.

HALSTED.—At Oriental, on Thursday, Nov. 6, of scarlet fever, Estie Watkins, infant daughter of Russell S. and Elizabeth M. Halsted, aged 11 months and 25 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, this day, (Saturday,) at 12 o'clock. New-York and New-Haven trains leave 26th-st. at 9:30 A. M. and 12 M. and return at 4:15 P. M.

HENRY.—In Washington, on Thursday, Nov. 6, after a o'clock A. M., after four days' illness, John Henry, aged 22 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mr. John Gillen, No. 1 by Alley-st., at 2 o'clock, on Sunday, Nov. 9.

HEAD.—In Washington, N. C., on Saturday, Oct. 25, Capt. Thomas R. Head, Company G, Tenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, in the 27th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, Thomas A. Mead, Greenwich, Conn., on Monday morning, the 10th inst., at 11 o'clock.

VAN NOSTRAND.—On Friday, Nov. 7, Margaret M., wife of William H. Van Nostrand, aged 32 years, 3 months and 7 days.

Her funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon, the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, Franklin-st., second house south of Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WINTHROP.—On Wednesday night, Nov. 5, Mrs. Mary Winthrop, widow of the late Wm. Winthrop, in the 83d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Thomas R. Hayes, No. 14 East 16th-st., this (Saturday) morning, at 10½ o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky. Extra Class 93d.—Nov. 1, 1862.
4, 50, 20, 40, 62, 74, 45, 10, 24, 19, 32, 11.

Kentucky. Class 82d.—Nov. 7, 1862.
18, 1, 68, 12, 29, 5, 73, 50, 34, 16, 70, 30.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—A PREMIUM of 12½ per cent. paid on prizes; information furnished; highest price paid for doubloons, American gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 10 Wall-st.

LOTTERIES.—PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMation given. JOSEPH BATES, Broker, No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1, New-York.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED Lotteries, by J. A. DUNN, No. 16 Broadway. Letter communications confidential.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADvertisement on eighth page.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY RUDDEROW, JONES & CO.,
REVLETT SOUDDER, Auctioneer.

By virtue of an order of sale, dated Sept. 11, 1862, directed to me by Hon. William Marvin, Judge United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell by public auction, at rooms No. 31 Park-place and No. 19 Murray-st., on
THURSDAY, Nov. 13, 1862,
AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,
THE CARGO OF THE PRIZE STEAMER COLUMBIA,
consisting of
DRY GOODS, ARMY BLANKETS,
DRUGS AND MEDICINES, TEA AND PEPPER,
PAPER & STATIONERY, GROCERIES,
BOOTS, SHOES AND LEATHER,
SHOEMAKERS' THREAD AND FINDINGS,
HARDWARE AND METALS.

Catalogues on Tuesday, at the office of Benner & Brown, No. 118 Wall-st., and at the Park-place store.

The goods may be examined on Wednesday. Terms of sale—Ten per cent. on day of sale, and the balance on Saturday following. JAMES C. OLAPP,
U. S. Marshal for the Southern District of Florida.

AN ENTIRELY NEW ASSORTMENT
OF
FRENCH, WHITE AND FANCY GOODS
Of the latest patterns and designs in Paris market, such as DINING and DESSERT SERVICES, TEA SETS, ANTIQUE VASES, CLOCKS, BRONZES and ORMOLU MOUNTED FANCY GOODS.

Also, three rare shapes
White China Dinner Sets, 126 pieces $35 00
White China Tea Sets, 44 pieces 4 50
White Stone China Toilet Sets, 6 pieces 1 25
Cut Glass Goblets, per dozen 1 75

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway,
Corner Broadway and Broome-st.

GAS FIXTURES.
STEPHEN PHILBIN'S GAS FIXTURE WAREROOMS, No. 707 Broadway, connecting with Plumbing Establishment, No. 321 4th-st. Branch Store, No. 2 Astor House, Barclay-st.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
NEW STYLES OF GAS FIXTURES,
FRENCH BRONZES, &c.
KEROSENE LAMPS, &c., offered at very reduced prices. Selling off present stock below cost to make room for new designs.

INSURANCE AND THE DRAFT.
The undersigned are now prepared, on the payment of $100, to insure policies to suit all parties liable to the impending drafts. Have full particulars given in circulars at the office.
We have the official approval of the authorities.
L. BALLARD & CO.,
Merchants' and Bankers' Agency,
No. 320 Broadway, corner Reade-st.
New-York, Aug. 25, 1862.

The undersigned, in order to prevent further interruptions in our business, hereby express our confidence in the responsibility of Messrs. L. BALLARD & CO., and authorize them to show at their office our permission to refer to us.
Signed—GEORGE S. ROBBINS & SON.
Signed—AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
Signed—READ, DREXEL & CO.
Signed—LIVERMORE CLEWS & CO.
Signed—JOHN CAXWELL & CO.
Signed—SHERMAN, TALLMAN & CO.
Signed—DANIEL DREW.
Signed—DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
Signed—ORLANDO B. BOGART.
Signed—HOYT, SPRAGUE & CO.
Signed—HUNT, TILLINGHAST & CO.
Signed—LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.
Signed—HOWES, MYATT & CO.
Signed—CLAFLIN, HELLEN & CO.
Signed—SUTTON, SMITH & CO.
Signed—McCREADY & ARMOUR.

DR. STERLING'S AMBROSIA.

Portrait from life, of Mrs. L. A. Brown.

For the hair, is a stimulating, oily extract of roots, barks and herbs, and made from its neatness, permanency and gloss, it is medically combined to preserve and restore to the beauty of the hair. *The only article not discovered that will cure the Diseases of the Scalp, and cause the Hair to Grow.*

In offering the "AMBROSIA" we do so with the assurance that it will be found fully equal to all that is claimed for it. The limits of an advertisement will not admit of all its excellencies being named, but any person desiring, can be fully satisfied by inquiring at our Agencies.

This is to certify that, about eighteen months ago, I commenced using Sterling's Ambrosia. My hair was short, thin, and rapidly falling out. I had tried many Hair Tonics, Invigorators, &c., without receiving any benefit. Soon after using the Ambrosia, my hair ceased falling out, and commenced growing so rapidly as to astonish me. Now my hair is thick, soft, and glossy, and is five feet and four inches in length—when let down, reaching to the floor. This wonderful result I attribute solely to the use of Sterling's Ambrosia, as since I commenced using it I have applied nothing else to my hair.

Mrs. LUCY A. BROWN.
Sworn to before me this 15th day of April, 1861.
H. S. Parker, Com. of Deeds, City Hall, New-York.
Dr. H. H. STERLING & EDWARD KENDALL,
Proprietors, No. 403 Broadway, New-York.

RETAIL.
We are now offering an extensive stock of the following articles for MEN'S WEAR at WHOLESALE PRICES, which in many instances, will be found to be JUST HALF THE USUAL RETAIL PRICES! viz.:
NECK-TIES, in endless variety, from 15 cents.
SCARFS, a splendid assortment at 25 cents and less than prices elsewhere; BEST KID GLOVES IN NEW-YORK, at $1; HOSIERY, SUSPENDERS, UNDERSHIRTS, and DRAWERS, TRAVELING SHIRTS, in great variety, from $1 50 to $4. LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS of every description, for ladies as well as gentlemen. Also, constantly on hand a large lot of superior quality and make of fine DRESS SHIRTS, WITHOUT ANY REFERENCE TO THE PRICE OF COTTON OR LINEN. The BEST shirts at $2.
Also, 5,000 dozen men's and boys' fine linen
COLLARS
DOMESTIC FINISH, at $1 40 per dozen, or 12 cents each, the best make of collars in the market, and WARRANTED fully equal in quality to those at $2 00.
A. H. BLAKE & Co., 379 BROADWAY, cor. White-st.

PEREGO'S
UNDER SHIRTS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT LOW PRICES.
IRA PEREGO & SONS,
NO. 176 BROADWAY, N. Y.

GAS STOVES. GAS STOVES. GAS STOVES.
Warm your rooms with the new patent
GAS HEATING STOVE.
No dirt, no ashes, no cost to carry in.
ECONOMICAL, CHEAP AND PORTABLE.
Made upon new and scientific principles.
Prices $4, $5, $8, $10 and $37.
NEW-YORK GAS STOVE WORKS,
One door below Canal-st. No. 716 Broadway.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
FOR SALE BY GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

WEDDING CARDS
These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only at J. BUTTERFIELD'S Old Establishment, 501 Broadway, one door above Prince-st., N. Y. Established 1820. Tor Specimen by Mail, send two stamps.

SEASONS.
I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, in this city. The children's and furnishing departments not excepted. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call.
T. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, LIVER COMPLAINTS, and Debility cured by DR. TOBIAS' PULMONIC LIFE SYRUP. 50 cents. Depot No. 25 Cortlandt-st.
MORE TESTIMONY.
LIBERTY, N. Y., May 10, 1862.
DR. TOBIAS—DEAR SIR—I was cured of a cough of long standing, and a violent cold with inflammation of the lungs, by Dr. TOBIAS' Life Syrup. I have suffered much, and used many medicines for Pulmonary Complaints, but never found its equal.
HENRY HILL.
$5" $1,000 will be paid if the above is not true.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Queenstown and Liverpool, per steamer *Edinburgh*, will close at this Office on SATURDAY, the 8th day of November, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the up-town stations as follows, viz: Stations A and B, 9:45 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9:30 A. M.; Station E, 9:45 A. M. Station F and G, 9 o'clock A. M. ABRAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

"A false balance is an abomination to the Lord, but a just weight is His delight." Prov. xi. 1.
J. D. BROWN'S STANDARD SCALES.
Warranted accurate and durable. A full supply, adapted to every branch of business, constantly in store, at wholesale and retail, by R. BROWN, Manufacturer, No. 2 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

EAR RINGS AND PINS.—SOME AS LOW AS One, Two, Three and Five Dollars a set. Sleeve Buttons and Studs, new styles, as low as One, Two and Three Dollars a set. Gentlemen's Scarf Pins as low as One, Two and Three Dollars each. Band and Link Bracelets as low as One, Two, Three and Five Dollars each. At C. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

WANTED—A SMALL PLAIN ONE OR TWO SEAT Sleigh. Address, stating price, which must be low, L. G., Box No. 180 Times Office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WILLIAM YEARIS, BOSTON.

PUBLISHES THIS DAY,

INTUITIONS

OF

SUMMARIES OF THOUGHT.

By C. H. ——.

1 vol., 12mo. Scholars' style. Riverside press edition.

Price, $2 00.

HON. GEO. P. MARSH'S NEW WORK,
JUST PUBLISHED BY C. SCRIBNER,
No. 124 Grand-st., New-York.
THE ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, and the Early Literature it embodies. By Hon. G. P. Marsh. 1 vol., octavo. $3.

The London Athenæum says:

"We continually observe indications of the same faithful and earnest study, the same profound and accurate knowledge of our early writers, the same good sense and independence of thought, and the same general ability of treatment which characterized Mr. Marsh's former volume.

"We know not which to commend most warmly, the zeal of the scholar, the discrimination of the philosopher, or the humanity of the man, who graced with such curious yet comprehensive knowledge and insight the elements, origin, growth and character of our noble tongue."—*New-York Tribune.*

"Mr. Marsh's two works, and especially his last one, should be made the study of every intelligent person. Indeed, no English education can be complete without the mastery of such analyses as these."—*New-York Observer.*

"It is a monument of the author's wide reading, unparalleled research and catholic spirit of investigation. We know of no study more inviting, to those of studious habits, than this, nor is there any better guide than this volume.—*Hartford Press.*

"The volumes and its companions, "Lectures on the English Language," are, perhaps, the most valuable contributions to the history of the English language and literature that have been made within a decade, at least, on either side of the Atlantic.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

Now Ready—A New Edition of
LECTURES ON THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.
By Hon. Geo. P. Marsh. 1 vol., octavo. $3.
Also just ready—Second American Edition of
MULLER ON LANGUAGE.
LECTURES ON THE SCIENCE OF LANGUAGE. By Max Muller, M. A. From the Second Revised London Edition. 1 vol., large 12mo., printed on the *Riverside Press*, on laid tinted paper. $1 50.
Copies sent by mailon receipt of price.

CAIRNES
ON THE
REBELLION.

The pamphlet on this admirable English work is increasing. The ablest journals are continually calling attention to its great strength and power.

The N. Y. *Daily Times* says: "It is by far the best book on this subject which has been written on either side of the Atlantic. * * No American, however intelligent, can read it without interest and positive instruction. * * It deserves to be read by every reflecting American."

The N. Y. *Independent* remarks: "It is a book that deserves the attention of thinkers and parties. * * It is so moderate in size and in temper, that I trust it is destined to be widely read and pondered."

The *Atlantic Monthly* designates it as "A thoughtful and interesting book" * * well worthy of the calm and deliberate perusal of all American readers."

The Boston *Transcript* says: "We cannot too cordially commend this admirable book to the attention of our readers. * * It is a masterpiece of analysis, argument and statement."

The N. Y. *Evening Post* ranks it as "One of the most important and valuable works that has appeared in Europe on the causes of the American war."

*** The book is sold by all booksellers, and will be sent by mail free on receipt of price, $1, by
CARLETON, Publisher,
New-York.

SEVENTH SERIES.
Messrs. SHELDON & CO.,
No. 335 BROADWAY, New-York,
Publish this day,
SPURGEON'S SERMONS,
SEVENTH SERIES.
1 vol. 12mo. Price $1 50.
The Sermons of this celebrated London Divine have met with an enormous sale in this country. No less than 250,000 COPIES
Have been disposed of.
This Seventh Series contains some of Mr. Spurgeon's latest and best Sermons.

Lately Issued.
HIRAM.
A new Novel. By Marion Harland,
Author of "Alone," "Hidden Path," "Nemesis" &c.
1 vol. 12mo. 350 pages. Price $1 25.

THE SCALPEL, NO. 25.
Edited by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D.,
Contains an editorial article that every mother should read: What causes a deficiency to induce the early weaning of child: personal appearance and in Original articles of a good and a bad nurse; causes that derange the milk secretion: will slops and liquor produce milk: what does a physician mean when he calls a child scrofulous? The sore mouth of early infancy, what is is? 64 pages, fine paper. Inclose 25 cents to Box No. 3,122 Post-office.

THE SCALPEL, NO. 26,
EDITED BY EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D.,
Contains an editorial on "Throat Swabbing with Caustic and Inhaling Remedies;" "Dr. Trask Values as Curative Agents;" also, one on "The Laws of the Human Temperament in Relation to Marriage;" "How to Choose a Wife;" "Why Washington, Bonaparte and Jackson were Childless;" "Proper Balance of Power in the Sexes;" "Why are Diseases Hereditary?" Sixty-four pages, 25 cents. Inclose to Editor, Box No. 3,122 Post-office.

LIBRARIES AND SMALL PARCELS OF BOOKS BOUGHT.
READ THIS LIST OF WORKS ON INSECTS.
Harris' Insects injurious to vegetation—Plates $2 50.
Kirby & Spence's Entomology, 4 vols. $5. Curtis' Farm Insects, London, $4 75. LIBERTY BROTHERS, No. 718 Nassau-st.

MILITARY LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, from the foundation of the Government to the year 1863; to which is prefixed the Constitution of the United States, (with an Index,) and a synopsis of the Military Legislation of Congress during the Revolutionary War. By John F. Callan, Clerk in Military Committee United States Senate.
New edition this day published. Law sheep, $2.
R. DEAN NOSTRAND, Publisher,
No. 192 Broadway.

MILITARY.
NEW-YORK STATE
SHARPSHOOTERS,
WM. S. ROWLAND,
Colonel Commanding.
Fifty Riflemen wanted for the New-York City Company of this corps.
ENLISTMENTS FOR NINE MONTHS.
By order of the War Department, Sharpshooters are to be employed for special service as light troops only.
No other branch of the service offers as great inducements to the Riflemen of New-York.
ALFRED PARRY, Captain,
E. BLACKMER, First Lieutenant,
Recruiting Officers.
No. 22 Bleecker-st., New-York.
Colonel's Headquarters, No. 10 White-st., New-York.

TEN MEN WANTED
TO FILL COMPANY E, IRONSIDES REGIMENT.
The bounties cease to-day, and drafting commences on Monday. Young men who would rather volunteer than be drafted, call early this morning at No. 639 Broadway.
CAPT. M. C. KEMPSEY,
Co. E, Ironsides Regiment.

THE NATIONAL WAR COMMITTEE OF the citizens of New-York invite the attention of the public to an application in behalf of the CORCORAN LEGION for contributions in aid of the soldiers. The Committee have been told that a large number enlisted in the Legion

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM NEWPORT.

Champagne	New-York	Oct. 31
Normandie	New-York	Oct. 31
Westphalia	New-York	Nov. 1
Lahn	New-York	Nov. 1
Amsterdam	New-York	Nov. 1
Teutonic	New-York	Nov. 1
Ethiopia	New-York	Nov. 2
Pennsylvania	New-York	Nov. 2
Lucania	New-York	Nov. 3
Umbria	New-York	Nov. 3
Etruria	New-York	Nov. 3
Aller	New-York	Nov. 3
Trave	New-York	Nov. 3
Fulda	New-York	Nov. 3
Ems	New-York	Nov. 3
Spree	New-York	Nov. 3
Saale	New-York	Nov. 3
Rhein	New-York	Nov. 3
Elbe	New-York	Nov. 3
Havel	New-York	Nov. 3
Werra	New-York	Nov. 3
Ems	New-York	Nov. 3
Spree	New-York	Nov. 3
Saale	New-York	Nov. 3
Rhein	New-York	Nov. 3
Elbe	New-York	Nov. 3
Havel	New-York	Nov. 3
Werra	New-York	Nov. 3

FROM ANTWERP.

Switzerland	New-York	Oct. 31
Friesland	New-York	Nov. 1
Kensington	New-York	Nov. 1
Noordland	New-York	Nov. 1
Waesland	New-York	Nov. 1
Rhynland	New-York	Nov. 1
Southwark	New-York	Nov. 1
Switzerland	New-York	Nov. 1
Friesland	New-York	Nov. 1
Kensington	New-York	Nov. 1
Noordland	New-York	Nov. 1
Waesland	New-York	Nov. 1
Rhynland	New-York	Nov. 1
Southwark	New-York	Nov. 1

FROM HAVRE.

La Champagne	New-York	Oct. 31
La Bretagne	New-York	Nov. 1
La Champagne	New-York	Nov. 1
La Bretagne	New-York	Nov. 1
La Champagne	New-York	Nov. 1
La Bretagne	New-York	Nov. 1
La Champagne	New-York	Nov. 1
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La Champagne	New-York	Nov. 1
La Bretagne	New-York	Nov. 1
La Champagne	New-York	Nov. 1
La Bretagne	New-York	Nov. 1

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Britannic	New-York	Oct. 31
Germanic	New-York	Oct. 31
Majestic	New-York	Oct. 31
Teutonic	New-York	Oct. 31
Britannic	New-York	Oct. 31
Germanic	New-York	Oct. 31
Majestic	New-York	Oct. 31
Teutonic	New-York	Oct. 31
Britannic	New-York	Oct. 31
Germanic	New-York	Oct. 31
Majestic	New-York	Oct. 31
Teutonic	New-York	Oct. 31
Britannic	New-York	Oct. 31
Germanic	New-York	Oct. 31

FROM GLASGOW.

Anchoria	New-York	Oct. 31
Columbia	New-York	Nov. 1
Anchoria	New-York	Nov. 1
Columbia	New-York	Nov. 1
Anchoria	New-York	Nov. 1
Columbia	New-York	Nov. 1
Anchoria	New-York	Nov. 1
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Columbia	New-York	Nov. 1
Anchoria	New-York	Nov. 1
Columbia	New-York	Nov. 1
Anchoria	New-York	Nov. 1
Columbia	New-York	Nov. 1

FROM HAMBURG.

Normannia	New-York	Oct. 31
Augusta Victoria	New-York	Nov. 1
Normannia	New-York	Nov. 1
Augusta Victoria	New-York	Nov. 1
Normannia	New-York	Nov. 1
Augusta Victoria	New-York	Nov. 1
Normannia	New-York	Nov. 1
Augusta Victoria	New-York	Nov. 1
Normannia	New-York	Nov. 1
Augusta Victoria	New-York	Nov. 1
Normannia	New-York	Nov. 1
Augusta Victoria	New-York	Nov. 1
Normannia	New-York	Nov. 1
Augusta Victoria	New-York	Nov. 1

FROM BREMEN.

Saale	New-York	Oct. 31
Trave	New-York	Nov. 1
Saale	New-York	Nov. 1
Trave	New-York	Nov. 1
Saale	New-York	Nov. 1
Trave	New-York	Nov. 1
Saale	New-York	Nov. 1
Trave	New-York	Nov. 1
Saale	New-York	Nov. 1
Trave	New-York	Nov. 1
Saale	New-York	Nov. 1
Trave	New-York	Nov. 1
Saale	New-York	Nov. 1
Trave	New-York	Nov. 1

FROM GENOA.

Werra	New-York	Oct. 31
Ems	New-York	Nov. 1
Werra	New-York	Nov. 1
Ems	New-York	Nov. 1
Werra	New-York	Nov. 1
Ems	New-York	Nov. 1
Werra	New-York	Nov. 1
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Werra	New-York	Nov. 1
Ems	New-York	Nov. 1
Werra	New-York	Nov. 1
Ems	New-York	Nov. 1

FROM NAPLES.

Spree	New-York	Oct. 31
Saale	New-York	Nov. 1
Spree	New-York	Nov. 1
Saale	New-York	Nov. 1
Spree	New-York	Nov. 1
Saale	New-York	Nov. 1
Spree	New-York	Nov. 1
Saale	New-York	Nov. 1
Spree	New-York	Nov. 1
Saale	New-York	Nov. 1
Spree	New-York	Nov. 1
Saale	New-York	Nov. 1
Spree	New-York	Nov. 1
Saale	New-York	Nov. 1

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Rhein	New-York	Oct. 31
Elbe	New-York	Nov. 1
Rhein	New-York	Nov. 1
Elbe	New-York	Nov. 1
Rhein	New-York	Nov. 1
Elbe	New-York	Nov. 1
Rhein	New-York	Nov. 1
Elbe	New-York	Nov. 1
Rhein	New-York	Nov. 1
Elbe	New-York	Nov. 1
Rhein	New-York	Nov. 1
Elbe	New-York	Nov. 1
Rhein	New-York	Nov. 1
Elbe	New-York	Nov. 1

FROM MARSEILLES.

Havel	New-York	Oct. 31
Werra	New-York	Nov. 1
Havel	New-York	Nov. 1
Werra	New-York	Nov. 1
Havel	New-York	Nov. 1
Werra	New-York	Nov. 1
Havel	New-York	Nov. 1
Werra	New-York	Nov. 1
Havel	New-York	Nov. 1
Werra	New-York	Nov. 1
Havel	New-York	Nov. 1
Werra	New-York	Nov. 1
Havel	New-York	Nov. 1
Werra	New-York	Nov. 1

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Maasdam	New-York	Oct. 31
Rotterdam	New-York	Nov. 1
Maasdam	New-York	Nov. 1
Rotterdam	New-York	Nov. 1
Maasdam	New-York	Nov. 1
Rotterdam	New-York	Nov. 1
Maasdam	New-York	Nov. 1
Rotterdam	New-York	Nov. 1
Maasdam	New-York	Nov. 1
Rotterdam	New-York	Nov. 1
Maasdam	New-York	Nov. 1
Rotterdam	New-York	Nov. 1
Maasdam	New-York	Nov. 1
Rotterdam	New-York	Nov. 1

FROM COPENHAGEN.

Island	New-York	Oct. 31
Thingvalla	New-York	Nov. 1
Island	New-York	Nov. 1
Thingvalla	New-York	Nov. 1
Island	New-York	Nov. 1
Thingvalla	New-York	Nov. 1
Island	New-York	Nov. 1
Thingvalla	New-York	Nov. 1
Island	New-York	Nov. 1
Thingvalla	New-York	Nov. 1
Island	New-York	Nov. 1
Thingvalla	New-York	Nov. 1
Island	New-York	Nov. 1
Thingvalla	New-York	Nov. 1

FROM STOCKHOLM.

Scandinavia	New-York	Oct. 31
Scandinavia	New-York	Nov. 1
Scandinavia	New-York	Nov. 1
Scandinavia	New-York	Nov. 1
Scandinavia	New-York	Nov. 1
Scandinavia	New-York	Nov. 1
Scandinavia	New-York	Nov. 1
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Scandinavia	New-York	Nov. 1
Scandinavia	New-York	Nov. 1
Scandinavia	New-York	Nov. 1
Scandinavia	New-York	Nov. 1
Scandinavia	New-York	Nov. 1

FROM HALIFAX.

Halifax	New-York	Oct. 31
Halifax	New-York	Nov. 1
Halifax	New-York	Nov. 1
Halifax	New-York	Nov. 1
Halifax	New-York	Nov. 1
Halifax	New-York	Nov. 1
Halifax	New-York	Nov. 1
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Halifax	New-York	Nov. 1
Halifax	New-York	Nov. 1
Halifax	New-York	Nov. 1
Halifax	New-York	Nov. 1
Halifax	New-York	Nov. 1

FROM YOKOHAMA.

Empress of China	Vancouver	Oct. 31
Empress of Japan	Vancouver	Nov. 1
Empress of China	Vancouver	Nov. 1
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Empress of China	Vancouver	Nov. 1
Empress of Japan	Vancouver	Nov. 1
Empress of China	Vancouver	Nov. 1
Empress of Japan	Vancouver	Nov. 1

FROM HONGKONG.

Empress of India	Vancouver	Oct. 31
Empress of Japan	Vancouver	Nov. 1
Empress of India	Vancouver	Nov. 1
Empress of Japan	Vancouver	Nov. 1
Empress of India	Vancouver	Nov. 1
Empress of Japan	Vancouver	Nov. 1
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Empress of India	Vancouver	Nov. 1
Empress of Japan	Vancouver	Nov. 1
Empress of India	Vancouver	Nov. 1
Empress of Japan	Vancouver	Nov. 1

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Alameda	San Francisco	Oct. 31
Mariposa	San Francisco	Nov. 1
Alameda	San Francisco	Nov. 1
Mariposa	San Francisco	Nov. 1
Alameda	San Francisco	Nov. 1
Mariposa	San Francisco	Nov. 1
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Mariposa	San Francisco	Nov. 1
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Mariposa	San Francisco	Nov. 1
Alameda	San Francisco	Nov. 1
Mariposa	San Francisco	Nov. 1

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Coptic	Honolulu	Oct. 31
Australia	Honolulu	Nov. 1
Coptic	Honolulu	Nov. 1
Australia	Honolulu	Nov. 1
Coptic	Honolulu	Nov. 1
Australia	Honolulu	Nov. 1
Coptic	Honolulu	Nov. 1
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Australia	Honolulu	Nov. 1
Coptic	Honolulu	Nov. 1
Australia	Honolulu	Nov. 1
Coptic	Honolulu	Nov. 1
Australia	Honolulu	Nov. 1

FROM VANCOUVER.

Empress of China	Yokohama	Oct. 31
Empress of Japan	Yokohama	Nov. 1
Empress of China	Yokohama	Nov. 1
Empress of Japan	Yokohama	Nov. 1
Empress of China	Yokohama	Nov. 1
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Empress of China	Yokohama	Nov. 1
Empress of Japan	Yokohama	Nov. 1
Empress of China	Yokohama	Nov. 1
Empress of Japan	Yokohama	Nov. 1

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Alameda	Honolulu	Oct. 31
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Mariposa	Honolulu	Nov. 1

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Coptic	Honolulu	Oct. 31
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Australia	Honolulu	Nov. 1

FROM VANCOUVER.

Empress of China	Yokohama	Oct. 31
Empress of Japan	Yokohama	Nov. 1
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Empress of Japan	Yokohama	Nov. 1
Empress of China	Yokohama	Nov. 1
Empress of Japan	Yokohama	Nov. 1

FROM HONGKONG.

Empress of India	Vancouver	Oct. 31
Empress of Japan	Vancouver	Nov. 1
Empress of India	Vancouver	Nov. 1
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Empress of India	Vancouver	Nov. 1
Empress of Japan	Vancouver	Nov. 1

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Alameda	San Francisco	Oct. 31
Mariposa	San Francisco	Nov. 1
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Mariposa	San Francisco	Nov. 1
Alameda	San Francisco	Nov. 1
Mariposa	San Francisco	Nov. 1
Alameda	San Francisco	Nov. 1
Mariposa	San Francisco

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE DISSOLUTION—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between JOHN KENNY and JOHN M. KEOGH, under the firm name of JOHN KENNY & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to make payment to JOHN KENNY, and those having claims against the said firm will present them to him for settlement.

JOHN KENNY,
JOHN M. KEOGH.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of HARRIS, ROSE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to make payment to JOHN H. PEET, No. 40 John st., and those having claims against the said firm will present them to him for settlement.

HARRIS, ROSE & CO.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of HARRIS, ROSE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to make payment to JOHN H. PEET, No. 40 John st., and those having claims against the said firm will present them to him for settlement.

HARRIS, ROSE & CO.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between JOHN HENRY and JOHN M. KEOGH, under the firm name of HENRY & KEOGH, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to make payment to JOHN HENRY, and those having claims against the said firm will present them to him for settlement.

JOHN HENRY
JOHN M. KEOGH

MACHINERY, &c.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND STEAM ENGINE and BOILER, of 20 horse power. Also, one Drill Press, and one Lathe. Address, stating price, &c., T. & C. JEROME & CO., 44 Cedar-st

THE NEWS AT THE ASTOR HOUSE.

Reception of the Forty-first Massachusetts Regiment.

A BRILLIANT AND ENTHUSIASTIC SCENE.

Speeches by Maj.-Gen. Banks, Gen. Butler, Prof. Hitchcock, Col. Chickering, Col. Howe, Lieut.-Col. Wass, Rev. Mr. Taylor of Boston, Capt. Swift, Major Sargent, and Others.

THE WAR TO BE PUSHED TO THE LAST.

The reception breakfast given to the Forty-first Regiment, Massachusetts in the Times as likely to be an interesting affair, owing to the fact that Major-Gen. Banks and Staff would be present, came off yesterday morning at the Astor House. The organization known as the "Sons of Massachusetts" had made every arrangement to celebrate the occasion handsomely, and the Metropolis spread out the "Old Bay State," Col. Frank E. Howe, to put forth all his strength.

The officers of the fine regiment, the "Sons," numbering about one hundred in all, and a large number of ladies and invited guests assembled, some time before noon in the eastern parlors of the hotel, whence they shortly afterwards marched arm-in-arm to the music of a fine band to the dining-hall, where an unbroken repast, set forth forth in Brobdignagian style, awaited them.

After an hour devoted to the discussion of "mine host's" excellent viands, Major-General and Mrs. Banks, escorted by Col. Howe, who presided, were ushered from their adjacent apartments to the head of the table and received with prolonged cheers and triumphal music.

At the first pause of this ovation, Col. Howe opened the further exercises of the occasion by expressing the especial pride and pleasure with which he called upon his esteemed friend, Prof. Hitchcock, to pronounce the welcome of their honored guest—the patriot and statesman—Gen. Banks.

DR. HITCHCOCK,

as the applause that received his unbidden, resembled that of a cold tempest of the day, with its furious wind-blasts and drifts of snow, inauspicious as it might seem, had yet a hidden meaning of good import in part to Col. Cogswell and his gallant brethren of the Massachusetts Forty-first; [Cheers.] "Go forth, brave men, where there is no snow" [Renewed cheering and hilarity.] On Tuesday last there had been another kind of storm, far mightier, in a moral sense, than this, but one which the true men he saw around him might, very correctly and properly, look upon as far less hostile—that tremendous storm of ballots. It did not mean that fighting was to cease, or that the war was to be conducted on peace principles. [Applause.] Whatever might be the aims and wishes of the leaders in that political onset, the masses of the people who gave them their votes meant "war, and war to the knife, and the knife to the hilt!" [Renewed cheering.] Thus far, the war had been too much corrupted by favor and alloyed by politics. Now, the President, his generals, and his troops, are called upon to prosecute the contest with all their vigor and at all hazards. [Great applause.] Foremost in the van, as she ever had been, New-England would lead her gallant legions against the front of rebellion, and among the best and bravest in that fresh onset would be the noble Forty-first, a regiment which would illustrate the time-hallowed glories of the "Old Bay State," the mother of scholars and Christian heroes! [Immense Applause.] We had now arrived at a moment when no further lukewarmness in this national struggle would be tolerated. The columns of the Republic must be advanced, and, while their perform their high duty in the field, political bickerings in the council chamber and plundering in the camp must cease. [Prolonged cheering.] The war to be removed from the Northern frontier, over which it had so long hung like a cloud of evil omen, and we have reason to rejoice that men like our distinguished friend, Maj.-Gen. Banks, are to be sent on the crest of the wave as it rolls southward! Their van the enemy shall wither, and their rear shall overtake and thrash the rebels. [Applause.] As the most thorough type and impersonation of the spirit and enterprise of New-England, Gen. Banks was entitled to an overflowing bumper, crowned with their prayers and best wishes for entire success and a safe return.

The toast was hailed with great enthusiasm, the whole company rising to honor it.

GEN. BANKS,

in response to this sentiment, remarked that he regretted his absence from the earlier festivities, for there was nothing like the steaming Mocha and the flavor of good Bohea to stimulate the flow of speech. He found it almost impossible, otherwise, unprepared as he was, to befittingly express the emotions he experienced, or to justify the eulogy that had been heaped upon him and had been so flatteringly acknowledged by his kind friends. He had come there for a few moments, to utter the delight he always experienced when he found himself among the sons and daughters of old Massachusetts—that glorious old Commonwealth which had done so much to extend the blessings of peace and of our general welfare, so much for the high principles of human liberty and, more than all, so much for the perpetuation of a united and free Government, without which there could be no peace and no prosperity. [Great enthusiasm.] These principles, the noble heritage we have received from our forefathers, who so valiantly established and so sturdily maintained them, were what they most relied upon, and what had given us our nationality! [Vehement applause.] Wherever he went throughout the land, he saw fresh evidence of the spirit, enterprise, wealth and power of the Empire State, especially of the Massachusetts stock, and turning from their peaceful triumphs he saw in the army equal proofs of their greatness, whether he beheld them contending on the battle-field, or dispensing the gentlest humanity beside the couches of the sick, the wounded and the dying. [Renewed plaudits.] He sometimes felt as though, in spite of military usage, he would like to touch upon the National difficulties under which we now labor. As a Yankee he was half inclined to follow his natural bent, but as a man of some varied experience, he hesitated, for he thought the time to talk had not yet come. The people of this land had not yet been sufficiently steeped in suffering. More blotes must be inscribed, more heartbreaks rendered desolate, before the people of this country will consent to talk with one another as they should. He could not go far in what he had to say, but this he would declare as his earnest belief—that no power, no! not all the powers on earth combined, could destroy this great American Government, when once the people had been made to understand the real issue. [Tremendous and prolonged cheering.] Americans, however, will have to learn a little. They have, hitherto, thought there must be a short-cut through everything, but here their lesson is at fault; there is no short-cut in this war; it must be fought through to the very end. [Applause.] We must fight, and that, too, with a full appreciation of the men with whom we battle, and this once understood, the rebellion will fall even should "unfenced secession" mark every step of our path toward the consummation. [Cheers.] Should the men now in power, into hands with the dread responsibility of their glorious Government to fall, in after ages, the crucified of the Redeemer will be mentioned with pity, these would be covered with utter and eternal scorn.

The greatness of American enterprise, as especially developed by the New-England people, was here illustrated at some length by the speaker, who added that one triumph more is achieved first of the North-west, the transplantation in section spreading a stalwart race given the Southern section nearly all its boasted wealth. Should all these elements of grandeur fail? Should the name of American become a by-word all over the earth, as the severance of our Union would assuredly make it? No! that result must never come. Any alternative is preferable to so stupendous a ruin. [Applause.] United, we had nothing to fear from all our foes. The speaker had been associated in the field with gallant men from every part of our country, and had found them, one and all, equal to every emergency. He would tell them, from what he had seen, he believed that the American people combined more of the elements necessary to form a predominant military nation—a conquering nation, if needs be—than any other on the globe. [Loud cheering.] He would cheerfully concede to England, France, Austria and Russia all that they could claim in this respect, and yet we could beat them.

Where all were good, New-England men had ever done their duty with conspicuous valor. At the battle of Cedar Mountain, where he (the General) stood in the only road that formed a path from peril to safety, not a man passed rearward who did not hold up his mutilated arms or point to bleeding wounds! [Cheers.] And among the bravest, where all were heroes, where every State and every man had filled the measure of fame, the Colonel of the noble regiment whose entry into the City had been celebrated on the preceding day was much distinguished. [Cheers for Cogswell, and the Forty-first Massachusetts.] That brave soldier had gone down among the first and foremost in patriotic works at home, to Boston, and elsewhere, and now that he was on his way to the field, we had a guarantee that more good work would be achieved. (Renewed cheers.) He was a most excellent and worthy citizen, and would perform his duty wherever he might go.

Allen returned and professed opposition, and "Hail to the Chief," performed finely by the band, Gen. Banks resumed his seat.

Hennegan.

GEN. HOWE,

rising to introduce Col. Cogswell, said that, although he doubted the propriety of intermingling personal remarks with speeches of this public kind, he would not refrain from saying that Col. Cogswell and he had once been rivals. They were born in the same street, and had been playmates through their boyhood. They had mutually pilfered the grapes that hung over the garden-wall of each other's lands, but Col. Cogswell had always been the smartest and had stolen the most. [Laughter.] In fact, the Colonel always came out best in their petty raids and operations, until, when they were both old enough to ride, the Colonel's horse never failed to come out two lengths ahead of his in every race, and finally, when both got into the military line, the Colonel was made an officer the first. (Renewed hilarity.)

He remembered well how they both assisted in the surrender of Anthony Burns, and Col. Cogswell rode up and down State-street in military dress, and was more prominent on that memorable occasion than he. (Great laughter.) The audience all recollected the two maids of Massachusetts. The Colonel and he were preoccupied in it. (Renewed merriment.) Both went to much expense and trouble, and the Fowl Association had a great exhibition. Dennis Wyman was President, and had some hens to exhibit. Wyman and he [Howe] both feared the Colonel, and Wyman proposed that they should unite and endeavor to have a greater variety of fowls than the latter, and so obtain the new and goose medals that were to be distributed; so he (Howe) lent Wyman three hens to make up his set, and Wyman lent Howe three geese to make up his set, and they thought they had the Colonel beaten. But the Colonel was a strategist. He brought on his fowls, and a few hours before the judges decided the case the Colonel garnished a great American eagle, had him paraded between fourteen cages of fowls and won the medal! [Great laughter and applause.]

Returning, then, to a more serious vein, Col. Howe went on to pronounce a glowing eulogium upon his friend, extolling his honorable career and manly qualities. He then called upon

BRIG.-GEN. RICHARD SUMNER,

who said that Col. Howe had a very happy faculty of pressing the people into his service, and it was his own misfortune to be called upon then. He had not the honor—and he considered it an honor—to be born in Massachusetts. And yet, he had as much reverence for her, though foreign born, as to the manor born. [Cheers.] Massachusetts had no rival. [Applause.] and would have none, till her great enemy—American Slavery was put down. [Loud cheers.] The first martyrs of America were from Massachusetts, and when the history of the war may be written, he cared not how long it lasted, Massachusetts would be found the foremost to labor, and the last to leave the scene of conflict so long as an idea remained to be fought for. [Cheers.] Thank God, there were no peace men, as substantiate in the Forty-first Regiment, who would yield the Government to the worst set of people the world ever saw. [Cheers.] We might have another storm like last Tuesday, and yet his faith would not be shaken. [Applause.] The war must go on until we have an entire and unmitigated subjugation of every rebel in the land. [Loud cheers.] He said:

Since right is right, as God is God,
And right the day must win,
To doubt would be disloyalty,
To falter would be sin. [Loud cheers.]

He said Col. Chickering had been born in an atmosphere of music, and his name was a household word wherever beauty worshipped music. [Cheers.] He was a representative man, who had dignified American labor by making it surpass all others in the world. Gen. Sumner then gave:

"Col. Chickering, of the Forty-first Massachusetts—In times of peace a respected citizen, in times of war a valiant soldier,—at all times an honest man."

[Cheers and "The Bold Soldier Boy."]

COL. CHICKERING

opened his remarks by confessing the fact that, in the present National calamity, Massachusetts, as her critics often said with another less flattering intent, had indeed but one idea—the support of the National Government in suppressing an unholy rebellion. [Applause.] And, in coinciding with that idea, he now stood before them the happiest man in the world for he had succeeded in getting his regiment incorporated with the command of one whom they all revered and loved—Major-General Banks! [Prolonged cheering.] His regiment was composed of true, loyal and gallant sons of New-England, whose greatest anxiety, now, is fairly to meet the foe. They knew what was before them, and were determined to do their whole duty. The flag of the Union should never go down by their default! [Renewed cheering.] Thanking his good friends present for their kind reception, the Colonel closed by expressing the hope that, as the advance of years *should whiten the heads of those now so joyously* assembled together, the bonds of their mutual friendship might but be strengthened. [Great applause.]

LIEUT.-COL. WASS,

Who was thrice wounded at the seven days' fight in front of Richmond, followed with a telling tribute to Gen. Banks, and was succeeded by Major Sargeant, and the venerable and well-known Father Taylor, of the Old South Church in Boston. The Reverend gentleman said he would rejoice to go with them, but they would not let him. He had broke his larboard oar, and he could not row, but he could scull. [Laughter.] He was with them in heart, hopes and prayers. He thought he could do something, but they said no, and he said no more, as obedience was one of the first lessons he learned when he was young. He paid a high compliment to the navy, in which service, years ago, he had known some rough and tumble experience. [Cheers.] He was not one of those presumptuous men who believed there was no soul, and therefore he thought all faithful soldiers would reach that home above. With a most touching reference to Gen. Banks, which visibly affected the General, the speaker terminated his remarks.

Col. Howe then proposed three cheers for Maj.-Gen. Banks, which were readily responded to, when the band played "Hail Columbia," and the party dispersed. Three rousing cheers were then given for Father Taylor, who said "God bless you for your liberality." Mrs. Gen. Banks attracted universal attention by her affable and pleasant manners, and her evident enjoyment of the scene.

Capt. Richard B. Irwin, A. A. A. G. to Gen. Banks, and Cols. Halsbird, Clarke and Brownell, of the Staff, were seated near their commander, and quite a number of distinguished citizens also honored the occasion by their presence.

OUR MEMPHIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Late Alarm Here and its Cause—Probabilities of an Attack on Memphis—Situation of the Rebel Army—New Police Regulations—Prospect of Suffering Among the Poor this Winter—News from the South.

Memphis, Saturday, Oct. 1, 1862.

The little speck of war which lately seemed looming into a cloud to burst upon us, has again passed away, and become only faintly portentous in the distance. A few days ago we thought we were to have a battle here, surely. Scouts and frightened stragglers coming into town, reported a large rebel cavalry force, probably backed by infantry, to be advancing, and already within a very few miles of the city. Rebel sympathisers in town did not hesitate to proclaim it the advance of Price and Van Dorn from Holly Springs to the capture of Memphis, and even our own commanders seemed to have imbibed the same idea. Orders were sent to all the division commanders to double their pickets and strengthen the grand guard, and the troops were notified to hold themselves in readiness for any emergency. The "sympathisers" fattened about from house to house among their friends with ill suppressed joy in their countenances, and talked in not very low tones of the sweet revenge they would take on the Union folks "when our soldiers get into town." Union men talked seriously of applying to Gen. Sherman for arms, to take part, if necessary, in the defence of the city. Altogether we had a pretty "big scare." However, the rebels did not come in, and after two or three days of anxious expectation, it was pretty clearly ascertained that the whole cause of alarm was only a rebel scouting party which had taken a run up here from Mississippi for the purpose of burning cotton and perhaps picking up a few stragglers from our camps, or shooting a picket or two. So we subsided into our customary condition of quiet, until some new alarm shall wake us up again.

Whether the rebels really intend to attempt the recapture of Memphis, seems uncertain. It is known that they have a large force collected at Holly Springs, in Mississippi, and that they are using every means to increase it. The conscript law is being rigidly enforced throughout Mississippi, Arkansas, and those portions of Tennessee which are under their control, or can be reached by their scouting parties. So boldly do they carry on their operations, that within four miles of this city, on the other side of the river, and within five or six miles of our lines on this side, men have been forcibly taken from their homes, in broad daylight, and carried off to the rebel army. Of course our commanders have any means of procuring these data.

The forces now at Holly Springs is variously estimated at from thirty-five thousand to forty thousand men. Probably the former estimate is most nearly correct, although the rebels very possibly do considerable lying. I do not believe it approaches the latter. Price, Van Dorn and Lovell are all there, and Yellowhouse left there a few days ago with his brigade, moving southward.

That there is some special and immediate reason for the concentration of this force at that point cannot be doubted. That it is designed simply to prevent an invasion of the State by the National troops seems improbable. The principal point at which an attack of the Union army ought to be directed, would seem to be Corinth, where the rebels have large manufactories of arms and military goods. This place is on the extreme eastern border of the State, and could be more easily reached by our forces from Corinth than by the rebels from Holly Springs. It is a pity that we have no commander in this section with energy and dash enough to imitate the rebel mode of making war, and, by some such stroke as this, destroy at a blow one of the chief sources from which the rebels procure their munitions of war. If some such movement is not made very soon, or the rebel force at Holly Springs attacked and dispersed before they shall have succeeded in arming and drilling their new levies—which they are represented as doing as rapidly as possible—I fear some disposition will be made of this force which we shall have occasion to regret. Neither Price nor Van Dorn are men inclined to remain idle at any time, and smarting, as they now are, under the disgrace of their late defeat, they will be doubly anxious to retrieve it by some bold dash. The recapture of Memphis would be just such an achievement as would strongly present itself to them. The amount of goods and stores of all kinds now collected here—especially articles of food and clothing—would make its possession, even for a few hours, a thing of immense value to them; and the prestige of such a success would do more to revive the present drooping spirits of their troops than even European recognition. Under the present management they enjoy every possible facility for ascertaining the exact strength of our forces, their position, the extent of the fortifications, their armament, and whatever other particulars they may desire to know. Under much greater relative disadvantage our troops succeeded in the capture of Fort Donelson, Roanoke Island and Newbern. Whether the rebels will dare to make the attempt remains to be seen.

For local news we have little of interest. Gen. Sherman is again trying his hand at the enforcement of peace and good order in the city, and this time in a manner that promises to be more successful than most of his previous efforts in that line. You remember I sent you an account of his famous scheme for the attainment of this object, by combining the military with the civil force, and how it did not seem to work. Notwithstanding that under Gen. Sherman's advice the police force was increased to more than triple what it had ever been before, and these were aided by a military guard sufficient to deter from any forcible attempt at resistance to justice, the amount of petty crimes increased to an extent, I think, heretofore unparalleled in any city in this country, not even excepting New-York in the palmiest days of Fernando, Wood's Administration. Burglaries, garottings, shootings and stabbings, were events of not daily but almost hourly occurrence. Every morning paper contained notices of from three to half a dozen cases with every issue, and these cases occurred not merely at night, but in broad daylight. At last it seemed to occur to Gen. Sherman, what everybody else had known for months, that there might be some deficiency in the management of the police force, and he again took the matter in hand. The police force has been removed from the control of the city authorities, to whom their votes appear to be a matter of far more importance than their efficiency as officers of justice, and placed under the control of the Provost-Marshal, who is directed "to satisfy himself that the officers of the force are men competent for their positions, and the men are sober, industrious and of good reputations." Every member of the force is also required to take the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States. But, best of all, hereafter when any burglary, robbery, or breach of the peace is committed, the policeman on whose beat the offence occurs, will be held as accessory to the crime until he can prove himself innocent. In the words of the order, "He will be suspended from duty and pay, and *will be tried before a Military Commission* or the Recorder of the city, for complicity or neglect, and on trial the burden of proof will rest with the accused to show that he was on duty and vigilant." As conviction of negligence or complicity in crime is liable to be followed not only by dismissal from service, but by fine or imprisonment, at the discretion of the Military Commission, I am inclined to think that this change of management will have a marked effect in diminishing the amount of crimes in the city. As a still further safeguard, all vagrants, thieves, or persons of bad reputation, who possess no visible means of support, or who are known to be dangerous persons in the community, are liable to be seized without being detected in the perpetration of any actual crime, and set to work on the streets or breastworks, at the discretion of the Provost-Marshal. All citizens are directed to keep their houses at night between tattoo and reveille, unless they can furnish good reason for being out.

It will be seen that ample authority is thus provided for the maintenance of good order here, and if the proper officers will but do their duty, from being one of the most disorderly and dangerous of American cities, Memphis may become one of the quietest.

While this is endeavoring to provide for the peace and good order of the city, Gen. Sherman has latterly turned his attention to the condition of the poor among us, among whom it is feared considerable suffering may prevail during the coming Winter, unless some means be taken to relieve them. He has, therefore, issued cards in the newspapers, calling the attention of the charitably disposed to this fact, and requesting them to combine in instituting some system of rendering assistance to the needy, promising to use his influence to induce the National Government and the Union armies here, to assist in the good work. This proposition has excited considerable comment here. While all are willing to accord credit to the goodness of heart which suggested this proposal, many of the Union citizens of this place, and still more among the troops, are not inclined to favor the means which Gen. Sherman has recommended for the accomplishment of the object. A great many, indeed by far the greater part of those needing relief, are the families whose fathers, husbands and brothers are now in the rebel army, and their distress arises from the fact that the support of these absentees would never have come into the army but for the promises of the rich Secessionists to support their families in their absence. Would it not be at once more just, as well as more politic, to levy a tax upon the rich rebel sympathizers now living and doing business in this city under the protection of the National flag, for the support of their poor neighbors who are reduced to suffering by the wickedness of which they were the instigators, than to beg charity from those Union men who have already suffered severely in person and property for no fault of their own, or draw from the pay of the Union troops, pittances of coin which soldiers who have been drawn from their homes and their own business broken up by the same cause? This plan has been tried, and successfully, in St. Louis, in Nashville and in New-Orleans. It ought to be done here. More than nine-tenths of the property of this city is owned by persons who are still open and avowed rebels. Many of them are now receiving good incomes from rents paid them by loyal Union men. Certainly the least they could do would be to contribute to the support of those who are now brought to distress through their influence and representations. Gen. Sherman is much and severely criticised for the leniency which he displays toward rebellious sympathizers. I have had occasion to allude to this fact before, and do not propose to enlarge upon it here. I may have occasion to illustrate the subject more at length hereafter.

We have no important news from any point South.

STOCKBRIDGE.

The Missouri Election.

St. Louis, Friday, Nov. 7.

Blair's majority in the First Congressional District, leaving out the soldiers' vote, is 457. Returns from the army will probably increase it to 1,000.

Information from the Fifth District represents the vote between Gen. Thomas L. Price and McClung as close, with the chances in favor of the latter.

Gen. Lear, Union Emancipationist, is undoubtedly elected in the Seventh District.

Wm. A. Hall is elected in the Eighth District by some 400 majority.

J. S. Rollins is elected from the Ninth District by a small majority.

Returns from the State are yet meagre, but it is safe to assume that a majority of the members of the Legislature elect are for emancipation.

THE STATE ELECTION.

SOME STATE BY MAJORITIES.

Allegheny	2,500	Albany	2,500
Broome	1,500	Columbia	900
Cayuga	2,500	Clinton	700
Chautauque	2,000	Dutchess	600
Chemung	75	Erie	2,000
Chenango	1,000	Fulton & Hamilton	75
Cortland	1,000	Greene	1,200
Cattaraugus	1,500	Kings	6,500
Delaware	800	Montgomery	300
Essex	700	New-York	31,250
Franklin	125	Niagara	10
Genesee	900	Otsego	200
Herkimer	1,000	Orange	650
Jefferson	2,500	Putnam	250
Livingston	1,400	Queens	1,200
Lewis	800	Richmond	1,250
Madison	2,200	Rensselaer	1,000
Monroe	900	Rockland	1,016
Oneida	500	Seneca	525
Ontario	1,100	Schenectady	75
Onondaga	1,500	Schoharie	4,250
Orleans	1,150	Suffolk	150
Oswego	2,700	Sullivan	900
Saratoga	800	Ulster	1,125
Schuyler	800	Westchester	2,200
St. Lawrence	5,000		
Steuben	2,000	Total	92,215
Tioga	800		
Tompkins	1,400		
Warren	300		
Washington	1,400		
Wyoming	1,200		
Wayne	1,200		
Yates	1,200		
Total	49,035		
Seymour ahead			9,280

ASSEMBLYMEN ELECT.

The following members of Assembly are elected:

ALBANY.
1. Wm. J. Snyder, Dem.
2. John Cutler, Dem.
3. Henry L. Walt, Dem.
4. Wm. L. Oswald, Dem.

ALLEGANY.
1. A. E. Cruttenden, Rep.
2. Ed. B. Loveridge, Rep.

BROOME.
Frank E. Smith, Rep.

CATTARAUGUS.
1. Andrew L. Allen, Rep.
2. Albert G. Dow, Rep.

CAYUGA.
1. Geo. I. Post, Rep.
2. Wm. P. Robinson, R.

CHAUTAUQUE.
1. John Stewart, Rep.
2. Henry C. Lake, Rep.

CHEMUNG.
Charles Hulett, Dem.

CHENANGO.
1. E. R. Prindle, Rep.
2. Francis B. Fisher, R.

CLINTON.
George Adgate, Dem.

COLUMBIA.
1. P. G. Westbrook, Dem.
2. Samuel Wilber, Dem.

CORTLAND.
H. B. Van Hoesen, R.

DELAWARE.
1. R. W. Courtney, Rep.
2. Dan. Waterbury, Rep.

DUTCHESS.
1. Luther S. Dutcher, D.
2. J. C. Doughty, Dem.

ERIE.
1. Jno. W. Murphy, D.
2. Horatio Seymour, D.
3. T. A. Hopkins, Dem.
4. Anson G. Conger, Rep.

ESSEX.
Palmer E. Havens, R.

FRANKLIN.
Albert Andrus, Rep.

FULTON AND HAMILTON.
W. J. Hencock, Rep.

GENESEE.
Loren Green, Rep.

GREENE.
John Bergstead, Dem.

HERKIMER.
1. Grimn Sweet, Rep.
2. Arch. C. McGowan, R.

JEFFERSON.
1. C. A. Benjamin, Rep.
2. Levi Miller, Rep.
3. Wm. Dewey, Rep.

KINGS.
1. J. Paulding, Dem.
2. Bernard Hughes, Dem.
3. S. E. Johnson, Dem.
4. James Darcey, Dem.
5. T. C. Callicott, Dem.
6. H. C. Boswell, Dem.
7. Chas. P. Leslie, Dem.

LEWIS.
John Chickering, Rep.

LIVINGSTON.
1. Ham'n E. Smith, Rep.
2. Samuel Skinner, Rep.

MADISON.
1. Wm. H. Brand, Rep.
2. Geo. L. Rouse, Rep.

MONROE.
1. G. E. McGonegal, Rep.
2. E. Trimmer, Dem.
3. Wm. Brown, Rep.

MONTGOMERY.
P. P. Moulton, Dem.

NEW-YORK.
1. Cornelius Flynn, Dem.
2. Daniel Leamy, Dem.
3. J. H. Whittemore, Dem.
4. Wm. C. Gover, Dem.
5. Henry Rogers, Dem.
6. Julus Kern, Dem.
7. Vincent C. King, Dem.
8. Thomas H. Hill, Dem.
9. D. V. Freeman, Dem.
10. Daniel M. O'Brien, D.
11. Thos. A. Ledwith, D.
12. Andrew Smith, Dem.

NEWTOWN.
13. Alex. Ward, Dem.
14. Rob't C. Hutchings, D.
15. Gilbert C. Dean, Dem.
16. Michael McCann, D.
17. Thos. C. Fields, Dem.

NIAGARA.
1. S. H. Fletcher, Dem.
2. Wm. Morgan, Rep.

ONEIDA.
1. A. B. Weaver, Dem.
2. D. M. Prescott, Rep.
3. A. P. Sherman, Dem.
4. L. McDougall, Rep.

ONONDAGA.
1. Jas. M. Munro, Rep.
2. Elhanr Clark, Dem.
3. Joseph Breed, Rep.

ONTARIO.
1. Perez H. Field, Rep.
2. Lanon Dewey, Rep.

ORANGE.
1. J. D. Van Buren, Dem.
2. C. Woodward, Dem.

ORLEANS.
John Parks, Rep.

OSWEGO.
1. A. C. Matteson, Rep.
2. H. W. Loomis, Rep.
3. Harvey Palmer, Rep.

OTSEGO.
1. Wm. Brooks, Dem.
2. C. A. Church, Rep.

PUTNAM.
Saxton Smith, Dem.

QUEENS.
1. C. W. Duryea, Dem.
2. Henry S. Lott, Dem.

RENSSELAER.
1. Jas. McKoon, Dem.
2. J. A. Quackenbush, Rp
3. Eb. S. Strait, Dem.

RICHMOND.
Theodore Freau, Dem.

ROCKLAND.
James S. Haring, Dem.

SCHUYLER.
Samuel Laurence, Rp.

ST. LAWRENCE.
1. E. F. Townsley, Rep.
2. James Redington, Rep.
3. Alv'n A. Parker, Rep.

SARATOGA.
1. C. Boughton, Rep.
2. Ira Beckwith, Dem.

SCHENECTADY.
John McBhee, Jr., Dm.

SCHOHARIE.
S. L. Mayham, Dem.

SENECA.
James McLean, Dem.

STEUBEN.
1. J. W. Taggart, Rep.
2. Henry Sherwood, Rep.
3. Horace Bemis, Rep.

SUFFOLK.
1. Nathan D. Corwin. Dem.
2. Benj. F. Wiggins, Rep.

SULLIVAN.
Wm. Gillespie, Dem.

TIOGA.
Nath. W. Davis, Rep.

TOMPKINS.
Ezra Cornell, Rep.

ULSTER.
1. J. F. Bookstaver, Dem.
2. Jacob Lefever, Rep.
3. E. Westbrook, Dem.

WARREN.
Newell S. Aldrich, Rep.

WASHINGTON.
1. Asa C. Tefft, Rep.
2. Erving Hopkins, Rep.

WAYNE.
1. Thad. W. Collins, Rep.
2. Lemuel Durfee, Rep.

WESTCHESTER.
1. Pierre C. Tolman, Dm.
2. John E. Marshall D.
3. B. Montross, Dem.

WYOMING.
Byron Healy, Rep.

YATES.
Guy Shaw, Rep.

Democrat	63
Republican	63

The Election.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

The returns received, although imperfect, indicate the election of the Democratic ticket by a few thousand majority.

The result is none the less mortifying because it was not altogether unexpected. In the present terrible crisis of the country, New-York should occupy an equivocal position. That she has done so, will embarrass the Government and give heart to its enemies.

All this should have been—because it might have been—averted. Although unquestionably induced by an earnest desire to give emphasis to an important principle, the nomination by the Republican Union Convention of a gentleman of conceded gallantry, patriotism and personal worth, but of extreme party views, was a fatal error; and none the less fatal because the example had been set by the Democratic Party. That example was not reflected by all ordinarily in sympathy with that party; and if advantage had been taken of this feeling, and a ticket presented—no more patriotic, for that could not be—*but less distinctly partisan*, the result of last year would have been repeated, with greatly increased emphasis and significance.

But the Syracuse Convention, so far from taking advantage of the popular desire, disregarded it, and compelled a party contest, when the position of the country, the necessities and embarrassments of the Administration, and the suggestions of prudence and patriotism, all dictated a different policy.

The result is what we feared at the time, but which we hoped might be averted by hard work and general organization.

Besides this fundamental error, other causes aided to effect this result. The Democratic orators and Press availed themselves of every salient point in the legislative, financial and military departments of the Government, to warp the judgment, prejudice the minds, and arouse the passions of the people. Every error of Congress, the unavoidable derangement of the currency, all the mistakes of the army, the oppression of conscription, the burdens of taxation, and the prolongation of the war, were all charged upon the Republican Party. Falsehood, perversion and misrepresentation were never more freely employed, and the public mind was never so ready to absorb whatever was presented. Every pretext upon its startling in the contest at a disadvantage voluntarily assumed, it was impossible—felt to be so at every stage of the campaign—to regain ground then lost, or to counteract, by simple truth and unimpassioned argument, the effect of these persistent and unpatriotic perversions, and the blind passions they excited.

We will not venture to predict the effects of the election of Mr. Seymour upon the future. While we have looked upon its happening with apprehension, if we have not permitted ourselves to believe that it would ultimate in unmitigated disaster. We have unwavering faith in the patriotism of the great body of the people; and, however disposed, no man in any responsible position would dare to initiate or suggest any measure designed to thwart the loyal purposes of the Administration to call into requisition the concentrated power of the Government to crush out the rebellion and to restore the Republic.

The Democratic Party, by its recent success is given an opportunity seldom vouchsafed to any political organization to demonstrate its loyalty, and to attach to itself the gratitude and confidence of the people. Whether the leaders of that party have the

patriotism and principle to improve the results, remains to be seen. We hope they will, and shall rejoice if our expectations are, and the apprehensions of others are not realized. But the signs of the times, and the portents of the future, are not encouraging.

The Contrabands at Helena, Ark.

AN APPEAL FOR AID.

The Chaplains at Helena, Ark., have published an appeal asking for aid for the destitute contrabands at that place. They desire that contributions should be sent to Rev. J. C. Fiske, at Memphis. In their appeal they thus set forth the necessities of the case for which they plead:

In the gang race of the lately from Rebeldom to Helena, all slaves of rebel masters were permitted and encouraged to join the regimental and commissary trains, in various capacities, as teamsters, cooks, servants, and hundreds, and a large number of women and children were brought along in the army wagons of the army. This course was deemed, by Major-Gen. Curtis, as damaging to the rebels, a just confiscation of their property, and an act of humanity to the slaves, who claimed their freedom on the ground that they had been used by their masters in aid of the rebellion. On the arrival of the army at this place, many slaves, including women and children, have come into our camps, and into the town, from the neighboring country, from both sides of the river.

Animated by a desire to obtain their liberty, the able-bodied men have readily offered their services to work on the fortifications, or in the employ of the Quartermasters, as teamsters and laborers, driving mules, unloading steamboats and performing any services required of them. It is not too much to say that nearly one entire letter of building the fortifications, did more than three-fourths of the fatigue duty of the army has been willingly performed by these men, thus saving our soldiers from severe labors which, during the hot and unhealthy season, would have proved exceedingly injurious and often fatal to them.

On Sept. 16, 1862, an order was issued to Brig.-Gen. Prentiss, entitled "General Orders, No. 63," and published in the *Shield*, a weekly newspaper issued by the United States military authorities at this place, of which the following sections are here given. These pertinent words point out precisely the duty which these people we place in italics:

1. Such slaves as may be required to work on the fortifications, and the common and fatigue parties in the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments will be employed with descriptions, *and the names of the former owners will be registered.*

2. The chief Quartermaster will furnish the allowance of suitable clothing, *and the wages shall be retained until the legality or disloyalty of persons claiming their services shall be established by courts of law*, except in cases where the masters are known to be in rebellion against the Government.

3. To prevent the vagrancy, immorality and disease that have existed among the sons of indolence, *all such as cannot be employed for the benefit of the Government*, or promised for in accordance with law, will be put out of reach of them and not allowed to return to the plantations of their masters.

Upon this order the practice was inaugurated of returning slaves, found within our lines, to persons professing to be loyal owners, some of whom were known to have been notoriously disloyal, and in one instance a slave claimant, a minister of the Methodist Church South, came into Camp Etheridge with a military order, and carried off a child from its mother on his horse. A number of slaves have been returned by military force and authority, in direct violation of the Confiscation act.

Instead of paying the laborer his wages at the end of his month's work, the practice under this order is "to note the names of former owners" on the descriptive rolls, and not return their wages until the loyalty or disloyalty of the persons claiming their services shall be established by courts of law." Under this order of things the colored men, employed during the past month, are refused any wages, and can get nothing for the support of their wives and children. Their prospect of ever receiving their pay is very uncertain while this order stands. As to the wagesday and immorality impiously attributed to them, it is not known to be greater in degree and proportion than obtains in other communities. Intemperance is seldom, if ever, seen among them, and many of them are willing and industrious laborers.

The facts here given are necessary to the full understanding of the present situation of these people. Besides those employed, there are many more who cannot be employed, some infirm and disabled, and many women and children, only a few of whom can do anything for themselves. These have come to us in midsummer, with this clothing, leaving everything behind them. In many instances their masters have fled from their farms, and the army has left nothing now within these people can subsist when they shall be put outside of these lines and allowed to return to the plantations from whence they came.

Many others, again, have come with the army a long distance from their homes. To "put them outside of these lines" is, therefore, to send them to starvation and death.

If we can feed the rebel soldiers that fall into our hands, fighting to destroy our Government, it would seem that some method might be devised to take care of these people, who are our natural allies, and have done the best they could to serve us. Instead of putting them under the control of the plantations of their rebel masters, by military force and authority, as has been done in several instances, justice and humanity both require that they should be protected in their newly-acquired freedom, and assisted until their labor is needed, and can bring its just reward. As soon as a peaceful order of things is established, their labor would be in immediate demand, as free men. Planters in this vicinity are now paying wages to those who were formerly their slaves, to gather the cotton crop, already ripe for harvest.

There is, however, the practical difficulty during the existence of the war. Unless they are within the protection of the army, their rights are not recognized. To the steamboat men there is no officer here who is authorized to issue clothing and provide necessaries, without doing it on his own responsibility and at his own risk. And as for the women and children, there is no suitable clothing to be had for them from the Government stores.

Navy and Army Intelligence.

A splendid troop ship and transport has just been added to the navy. She is almost quite ready to go wherever her services may be required, which makes her the more valuable. She is called the *Pocahontas*, and has been constructed within a few months at Baltimore. Her length is 180 feet; beam, 36 feet; depth, 10 feet, and 900 tons burden. She was built to replace the old *Pocahontas*, which was wrecked on the Burnside Expedition. The new vessel is only chartered at present by the Government, but may ultimately be purchased. Her roominess is such that she can carry 1,000 troops between decks, and 600 tons of freight in the hold.

[Advertisement.]

"AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS."

BRANDY, RUM, WHISKY AND WINE.

The subscriber offers to the trade his stock of Wines and Liquors much below the present cost of importation. Country merchants, grocers, druggists, &c., who wish to purchase, had better make early application. UDOLPHO WOLFE,
No. 29 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]

GRAND FAMILY HOLIDAY AT BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Two splendid performances at 2 and 7½ o'clock P. M. Benedmann's great drama, "Pauvrette, or Under the Snow," which has been attracting so much attention there, will be performed for the last time. Com. Nutt, Colored Tropical Fish, and other curiosities, at all hours.

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